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The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 86th CONGRESS

As of Feb. 6, 1959

Party Lineups

	Dem.	GOP	Vacancies
SENATE	64	34	0
HOUSE	282	153	1(D)

BILL	HOUSE	SENATE	STATUS
Depressed Areas (S 722)			
Omnibus Housing (S 57) (HR 2357, 3319)	Hearings Completed	Reported 2/4/59	Passed 2/5/59
Airport Construction (S 1, 674) (HR 1011)		Reported 2/5/59	
Hawaii Statehood (S 50) (HR 50)	Approved 2/4/59		
Federal Education Aid (S 2) (HR 965)	Hearings Underway	Hearings Underway	
Labor Reform (S 505, 748)		Hearings Underway	
Minimum Wage			
Unemployment Compensation (S 791)			
Draft Extension (HR 2260)	Reported 2/2/59	Passed 2/5/59	
Supreme Court Rulings (S 3) (HR 3)			
Civil Rights (S 435, 499, 810)			
Anti-Bombing			
Farm Program			
Passports			
Mutual Security Program			
World Bank, Monetary Fund			
Item Veto			
Price Stability			
Debt Limit Increase			
Corporate, Excise Taxes			
Postal Rate Increase			
Gasoline Tax Increase			
TVA Revenue Bonds			
Highway Revenues			

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1959 FEDERAL AID TO SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION UNLIKELY

Figures released by the U.S. Office of Education Jan. 28 show that the U.S. is short 140,500 public school classrooms.

The question: Will the Federal Government give communities money to eliminate the shortage?

The outlook for such help in 1959 is gloomy. This fact sheet tells why.

Classroom Shortage

U.S. Office of Education figures, the only ones available, show that communities as a whole have done little toward reducing their backlog of need for classrooms. (For state-by-state breakdown, see Weekly Report p. 144) The figures for the U.S. as a whole:

School Year	Classrooms Short	Change from Previous Year	
		Classrooms	Percent
1956-57	159,000		
1957-58	142,300	- 16,700	- 10½%
1958-59	140,500	- 1,800	- 1¼%

In addition, the rate of building new classrooms has remained fairly constant for the U.S. as a whole. The U.S. Office of Education asks the states to estimate how many classrooms they will build during the current school year. (For instance, the survey for the 1956-57 school year would ask for construction estimates for that school year.) The Office also asks the states to report how many classrooms were actually built during the previous school year. Total state estimates matched against actual construction by school years:

School Year	Classrooms Planned	Actually Completed
1956-57	69,200	68,800
1957-58	70,500	71,600
1958-59	68,440	unknown

The above figures show that estimates of classroom construction are fairly accurate. Therefore, it can be said with some certainty that classroom construction this current school year will not exceed last year's.

This in turn means that the old backlog of need most likely will continue. The incoming tide of new students will continue to rise and most of the newly built classrooms will be filled by them. Other new construction will amount to exchanging new classrooms for obsolete ones; it will not be a net gain.

Senate Outlook

Sen. James E. Murray (D Mont.) is leading the fight in the Senate for massive Federal aid for school construction. Murray, as chairman of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Education Subcommittee, is in a good position to get early action on such legislation in the Senate.

He is sponsoring a bill (S 2) that eventually would provide \$4.7 billion a year indefinitely to help communities build schools and pay higher teacher salaries. The money would be divided among the states in proportion to their school population (children 5 through 17). The first year of the program, each state would receive \$25 for each school-age child; the second year, \$50; the third year, \$75; and the fourth and succeeding years, \$100.

The states could decide what proportion of their Federal money would go to construction and what proportion would go to teacher salaries.

The bill would penalize states that spent less than they could afford for public school education. It would do this by establishing a "national school effort index," a figure derived by dividing money available for public school education per child by the personal income per child. The per child figures for the Nation would be derived by dividing the available state and local school tax revenue and the total personal income by the number of children. By using state instead of national figures, the same method would be used to derive a "state school effort index." The state's allotment of Federal money would be reduced by the percent its effort index was below the national one.

The bill also would require the states to spend the Federal money where the need was greatest. The bill states, however, that "the Congress strongly affirms that the control of personnel, program of instruction, formulation of policy and the administration of the nation's public elementary and secondary schools resides in the states and local communities."

Murray introduced his bill Jan. 9. Since then, 30 other Senators have signed it as co-sponsors. Subcommittee hearings on S 2 and other school bills began Feb. 4. Other members of Murray's Education Subcommittee are Sens. Lister Hill (D Ala.), Pat McNamara (D Mich.), Ralph W. Yarborough (D Texas), John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.), Clifford P. Case (R N.J.), Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.).

It appears certain that the Subcommittee will vote to send S 2, or a school construction bill of some kind, to the full Labor and Public Welfare Committee. That Committee is comprised of nine Democrats and six Republicans. It is likely that a coalition of Democrats and Republicans will vote to report the school construction bill to the full Senate for voting.

However, it is up to the Democratic leadership whether to call the school construction bill up for a vote. Since the House traditionally is the stumbling block for school legislation, it is likely that the Senate will not call up a bill until the House passes one of its own.

House Outlook

In the House, Rep. Frank Thompson Jr. (D N.J.) is sponsoring a bill (HR 965) identical to Murray's. Thompson is the second ranking Democrat on the General Education Subcommittee of the House Education and Labor Committee.

Thompson is optimistic that his bill will be reported out of both the Subcommittee and the full Committee. The House Education and Labor Committee is headed by Rep. Graham A. Barden (D N.C.), who most likely would oppose the Murray-Thompson bill. But five new Democrats have been added to Barden's Committee: Reps. Roman C. Pucinski (Ill.), Dominick V. Daniels (N.J.), John Brademas (Ind.), Robert N. Giaimo (Conn.) and James G. O'Hara (Mich.). All five told Congressional Quarterly they favored the principle of Federal aid for school construction, though they said they had not made up their minds about which bill was the best one. These five newcomers, plus the liberal coalition of Democrats and Republicans on the Committee, will have the votes to overcome Barden's opposition to school construction bills.

The biggest stumbling block in the House for school construction will be the Rules Committee. It is comprised of eight Democrats and four Republicans. Under ordinary legislative procedure, any school construction bill must go through the House Rules Committee before reaching the House floor for a vote. Extraordinary procedures -- such as discharge petitions -- can be followed to get a bill out of Rules Committee, but they are cumbersome.

Rules Committee

This is the make-up of the House Rules Committee. An "F" or "O" denotes whether the member favored or opposed Federal aid for school construction the last time it came up for a vote. The vote was taken July 25, 1957, on a motion by Rep. Howard W. Smith (D Va.) to kill the bill by striking the enacting clause. (1957 Almanac p. 358)

Howard W. Smith, (D Va.), Chairman, O

Democrats

William M. Colmer (Miss.) O
Ray J. Madden (Ind.) F
James J. Delaney (N.Y.) F
James W. Trimble (Ark.) F
Homer Thornberry (Texas) O
Richard Bolling (Mo.) F
Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. (Mass.) O

Republicans

Leo E. Allen (Ill.) O
Clarence J. Brown (Ohio) O
B. Carroll Reece (Tenn.) F
Hamer H. Budge (Idaho) O

The above tally shows that, on the basis of past performance, seven of the 12 members of the Rules Committee would oppose sending a school construction bill to the floor. Only six votes are needed to bottle up a bill. The vote in 1957 was taken in an "economy" atmosphere similar to that building up for 1959. The bill itself (HR 1) called for a five-year, \$1.5 billion program of grants to the states for school construction on a dollar-for-dollar matching basis. The bill was killed on a 208-203 (D 97-126; R 111-77) roll-call vote.

House liberals are hoping that Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) will force any school construction bill out of the Rules Committee. A group of Democratic liberals, originally bent on reforming the Rules Committee, Jan. 3

called off their effort because they said Rayburn had promised to bring legislation "duly considered and reported by legislative committees" before the House for a vote "within a reasonable period of time." (Weekly Report p. 45)

Eisenhower Administration

President Eisenhower looms as the biggest obstacle of all. His fiscal 1960 budget did not recommend spending any Federal money for school construction. And he has made it abundantly clear that he will veto bills that would upset the balance of his budget. Even the optimists in Congress do not think they can muster the votes in 1959 to pass a school construction bill over Mr. Eisenhower's veto.

Mr. Eisenhower in 1955 asked Congress to authorize a three-year \$1.1 billion emergency school construction program, calling for \$200 million in grants and the rest in loans. In 1956 he requested a five-year, \$1.2 billion program of grants to be apportioned under a need formula. He also requested a \$750 million authorization for school bond purchases and authority to guarantee \$6 billion worth of bonds floated by local school districts. He also asked for an additional \$20 million to help states plan schools. His 1956 proposals were passed over in favor of a bill by the late Rep. Augustine B. Kelley (D Pa.) calling for a four-year, \$1.6 billion grant program. The Kelley bill was rejected July 5, 1956, by the House on a 194-224 roll-call vote after adoption of an amendment by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D N.Y.) to deny Federal money to states operating racially segregated schools.

In 1957, Mr. Eisenhower recommended a four-year, \$1.3 billion program of Federal grants to the states for school construction. It never came up for a vote. The President has not recommended a school construction program since. (See 1958 Almanac p. 68; 1957 Almanac p. 588; 1956 Almanac p. 411; 1955 Almanac p. 265) His Administration is considering proposals to help communities pay their debt service on school bonds, but such help would not come in fiscal 1959 or 1960 under current plans.

Over-all Prospects

All this adds up to a gloomy outlook for school construction bills in 1959, especially one as ambitious as the Murray-Thompson measure.

The National Education Assn., representing 616,700 teachers and school administrators, is lobbying for the Murray-Thompson bill. It is distributing a movie giving its reasons why the bill should be passed. But its lobbying in past years has been unsuccessful on school construction bills, and there is little indication that the results will be different in 1959.

Officially, J. L. McCaskill, head of NEA's lobbying division, will only say that his organization will keep pushing the bill until it is passed. He admits the House Rules Committee and the veto threat constitute major obstacles. Privately, NEA leaders are pessimistic about the bill's chances in the 86th Congress.

Bills introduced in 1959 stay alive through 1960, a Presidential election year. If Mr. Eisenhower vetoes a construction bill in 1959, the Democrats are talking about sending him the bill he recommended in 1957. If he vetoes his own bill for economy reasons, the Democrats figure they will at least have a red hot campaign issue.

OMNIBUS HOUSING BILL

The Senate Feb. 5 passed, on a 60-28 roll-call vote, an omnibus housing bill (S 57) that would crack President Eisenhower's budget barrier. (For voting see chart p. 254)

The measure would provide \$2.7 billion over six years for Federal housing programs. But after adoption of last-minute compromises, Democratic and Republican leaders estimated it would exceed President Eisenhower's housing requests for fiscal 1960 by only \$35 million in actual expenditures. Debate on whether it would upset the President's precariously balanced fiscal 1960 budget ran all through the discussions on the bill.

Chairman John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) of the Senate Housing Subcommittee Feb. 3 predicted President Eisenhower would not veto S 57 "because it has in it practically everything the Administration recommended." Sparkman said there was "no material change" between S 57 and the bill (S 4035) that passed the Senate in 1958 but died in the House. (1958 Almanac p. 225)

The major compromise made in committee to satisfy the Administration, Sparkman said, was striking from S 57 provisions for a \$125 million loan guarantee program for public housing.

The sharpest single battle was over raising interest rates on GI loans from 4.75 to 5.25 percent. Sens. A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) and Albert Gore (D Tenn.) contended such a hike would amount to "legislating inflation." Their amendment to freeze the rates was rejected, 27-58.

Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) argued hard for more money for urban renewal than was provided in S 57, but withdrew several amendments Feb. 5 because "I can't convince anybody they won't cost any more money." Clark succeeded in getting one amendment adopted which increased the bill's capital grant authorization by \$150 million a year, under a total limit of \$2.1 billion through June 30, 1964.

Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas), after a meeting with President Eisenhower, Feb. 4, sponsored an amendment which eliminated the \$125 million in S 57 to guarantee college loans and reduced the college loan fund from \$400 million to \$300 million. Johnson said Feb. 5: "We think we ought to go as far as possible to meet the Administration half-way."

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Banking and Currency Committee, after hearings on housing legislation (Weekly Report p. 140), Feb. 3 reported (S Rept 41) a compromise version of S 57 authorizing \$2,964,725,000 in loans and grants -- \$1.3 billion more than the Administration sought. Although Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D Va.) was the only Committee member to vote against reporting S 57, individual views were filed by Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.), Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.), William Proxmire (D Wis.) and Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah).

In a joint statement, Clark, Douglas, Javits and Proxmire said the \$2.1 billion authorized over six years for urban renewal "is so limited that...it will force drastic curtailment and postponement of urban renewal projects now contemplated (and) preclude the entrance of new cities into the program." They said their amendment to provide \$450 million a year for four years for urban

renewal, in place of the bill's \$350 million for six years, was rejected on a 6-9 vote of the Committee.

Bennett said S 57 went "beyond the realm of soundness" in its urban renewal, public housing, college housing and direct GI loan provisions.

The Eisenhower Administration sought passage of an emergency housing bill (S 65) to carry programs through the rest of fiscal 1959. It said an omnibus bill should come later in the session. S 65 would have increased the total mortgages the Federal Housing Administration could insure by \$6 billion and authorized another \$100 million for fiscal 1959 for urban renewal grants and \$200 million for college housing loans. The long-range Administration bill (S 612) called for a six-year \$1.35 billion urban renewal program with a gradual reduction in the Federal share of slum clearance projects from two-thirds to one-half of the net cost.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the House, the major provisions of the Housing Act of 1959 (S 57):

Increased the total amount of mortgages FHA could insure by \$5 billion upon enactment of the bill and another \$5 billion starting July 1, 1959.

Established a program whereby builders of apartments for elderly persons (60 years old or more) could get up to 100 percent FHA insurance on their buildings. The program also authorized FHA to insure mortgages on nursing homes.

Authorized urban renewal grants of \$350 million a year for six years, starting in fiscal 1959. The Urban Renewal Administration would have to raise the authorization by \$150 million in any one year if there was enough demand for money, but the total authorization could not exceed \$2.1 billion for the six-year period ending June 30, 1964.

Authorized 35,000 public housing units for fiscal 1960 and extended the deadline on previous authorizations; gave local public housing agencies the authority to set rents and income limits and more direct control over their operations; and allowed residents to buy the units they live in.

Increased the loan fund for building college dormitories from \$925,000,000 to \$1,225,000,000.

Raised the statutory interest rate on guaranteed and direct GI home loans from 4.75 percent to 5.25 percent and repealed the law requiring GI interest rates to be at least one-half of 1 percent lower than FHA rates.

Authorized an additional \$150 million for direct loans to veterans in rural areas where private mortgage money is scarce.

Extended the Voluntary Home Mortgage Credit Program -- a system under which prospective FHA and GI mortgages circulate among lenders in hopes one of them will write a mortgage -- from July 31, 1959 to July 31, 1961.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) -- Reduce direct loan fund for veterans from \$300 million to \$150 million; Feb. 4. Voice vote. Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) offered an amendment to kill the direct loan provision, then accepted Cooper's modification of his amendment, but finally

Floor Action - 2

withdrew his modified amendment when Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) objected to providing any money for the direct loan program. Cooper's amendment was worked out with the Democratic leaders.

Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) -- Reduce the college housing loan fund from \$400 million to \$300 million and eliminate the \$125 million college loan guarantee fund; Feb. 5. Voice.

Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) -- Require the Urban Renewal Administration to increase annual capital grants for urban renewal by \$150 million (from \$350 million) "if such action is necessary to meet the needs of pending bona fide applications," but provide that the total amount for the six-year program could not go over \$2.1 billion before July 1, 1964; Feb. 5. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) -- Substitute the Eisenhower Administration bill (S 612) for S 57 reducing total authorization by \$1.3 billion; Feb. 4. Roll-call vote, 32-58.

Capehart -- Delete provision for additional public housing units in fiscal 1960; Feb. 4. Roll call, 37-50.

Capehart -- Reduce the number of additional public housing units for fiscal 1960 from 35,000 to 17,500; Feb. 5. Roll call, 39-53.

Capehart -- Substitute revised Administration-sponsored urban renewal provisions calling for a six-year, \$1.5 billion program of capital grants and reduction in the Federal contribution to a project's cost from two-thirds to one-half; Feb. 5. Roll call, 34-56.

Clark -- Provide \$450 million annually for urban renewal in fiscal 1959-1962; permit increase of \$150 million in any year, but limit total authorization to \$1.8 billion; Feb. 5. Roll call, 33-56.

A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) as amended by Albert Gore (D Tenn.) -- Keep interest rates on GI home mortgages at 4.75 percent; give \$1 billion additional mortgage-purchasing authority to the Federal National Mortgage Assn. and require the agency to buy its mortgages at par instead of discounting them; Feb. 5. Roll call, 27-58.

DRAFT EXTENSION

The House Feb. 5, by a 381-20 roll-call vote, passed a bill (HR 2260) extending the draft for four years, until July 1, 1963. The legislation was requested by President Eisenhower. Prior to passage, the House by voice votes rejected an amendment by Rep. Leonard G. Wolf (D Iowa) limiting the extension to two years, and a recommittal motion by Rep. Noah M. Mason (R Ill.). Of 15 Democrats voting against passage, five were freshmen Representatives. (For voting see chart p. 252)

PROVISIONS -- See Committee report, p. 218.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Arthur Winstead (D Miss.) -- Provide that no draftee "shall be compelled to bear arms" against U.S. citizens except in a national emergency declared by Congress; Feb. 5. Standing vote, 42-135. The amendment was designed to prevent the President from sending Federal troops to uphold court orders on school desegregation, as he had in Little Rock, Ark.

Leonard G. Wolf (D Iowa) -- Extend provisions of HR 2260 to July 1, 1961, instead of 1963; Feb. 5. Voice.

DEBATE -- Feb. 5 -- In opposing efforts to limit the draft to two years Democratic and Republican leaders said it might give a misleading impression abroad. Armed Services Committee Chairman Carl Vinson (D Ga.) promised a study of deficiencies in the draft law.

VETERANS' HOUSING

The House Feb. 4 passed on a 310-89 roll-call vote a bill (HR 2256) to increase by \$300 million the Veterans Administration fund for direct housing loans. It also would raise the interest rate ceiling on veterans' guaranteed and direct housing loans from 4.75 percent to 5.25 percent. The House rejected, on a 123-277 roll call, a motion to recommit the bill and delete the loan fund increase. (For voting see chart p. 252)

Similar provisions were included in the Senate's omnibus housing bill. (See story p. 213)

President Eisenhower asked for no new funds for veterans' direct housing loans but urged a 6 percent interest rate ceiling to encourage more private financing of GI loans. (Weekly Report p. 98)

BACKGROUND -- The Emergency Housing Act of 1958 authorized \$150 million annually in fiscal 1959 and 1960 for direct housing loans to veterans. (1958 Almanac p. 229)

The House Veterans' Affairs Committee Jan. 29 reported HR 2256 (H Rept 25) with amendments increasing to \$300 million the proposed extra funds for direct loans to veterans in rural areas where private financing of conventional loans is difficult to obtain. The report said 43,187 veterans were on the waiting list and that only 15,000 could be taken care of with authorized fiscal 1960 funds, which must be spread out over the year.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, the major provisions of HR 2256:

Increased by \$300 million -- to \$450 million -- the money the VA could draw from the Treasury to make direct loans on GI housing until July 25, 1960.

Increased from 4.75 percent to 5.25 percent the interest rate ceiling on GI guaranteed and direct loans and repealed a requirement that GI interest rates must remain at least one half of 1 percent below FHA rates.

Provided that proceeds from the sale of a direct loan be reinvested in the same area without reducing the \$300 million authorization.

Permitted the VA Administrator to make direct loans in metropolitan as well as rural areas, if private capital is not available.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

John P. Saylor (R Pa.) -- Reinvest proceeds from the sale of direct loans in the areas in which they were made, without charge against the loan fund; Feb. 4. Voice vote.

Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.) -- Permit the Veterans Administrator, when private capital is not available in an area, to make direct loans in metropolitan as well as rural areas; Feb. 4. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Charles M. Teague (R Calif.) -- Delete section providing \$300 million for direct housing loans; Feb. 4. Standing vote, 55-90; teller, 83-123.

James Roosevelt (D Calif.) -- Keep the interest rate on direct loans at 4.75 percent; Feb. 4. Standing, 67-129.

DEBATE -- Feb. 4 -- Minority Leader Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) -- If the Democrats vote to spend an additional \$300 million the people will know "the budget busters are on the move."

Olin D. Teague (D Texas), sponsor of HR 2256 -- The \$300 million is "permissive." If private capital will not do the job even with the higher interest rate, then "we will expect the VA to use these direct loan funds."

DEBATE ON STATUS OF MISSILE, DEFENSE PROGRAMS

Controversy over the "missile gap" and the general adequacy of national preparedness continued as Senate and House committees questioned Secretary of Defense Neil H. McElroy and other officials on the fiscal 1960 defense budget. On Jan. 29, Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) opened hearings before the combined Senate Preparedness Subcommittee and Senate Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee (both headed by Johnson) with the statement that "there should be a clear-cut answer" to the question of "where we stand." A week later, no such answer had materialized. (For earlier hearings, Weekly Report p. 140)

McElroy, lead-off witness in the Johnson hearings, said the U.S. had no intention of matching the Soviets "missile for missile," but would continue to maintain its superiority in over-all striking power with a "diversified" force including heavy bombers. He said the Joint Chiefs of Staff had agreed in writing that the proposed \$40.9 billion defense budget was "adequate" and contained "no serious gaps." Called to testify, the Chiefs affirmed this position, but acknowledged that they had wanted considerably more money for their services.

- Admiral Arleigh A. Burke, Chief of Naval Operations, said he had cut Navy requests of \$17 to \$18 billion down to \$14 billion. This was cut to \$11.5 billion in the budget.

- Gen. Thomas D. White, Air Force Chief of Staff, said he had asked for \$21.6 billion and was allowed \$18.7 billion.

- Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, Army Chief of Staff, said he had cut Army requests from \$13.6 billion to \$12.5 billion. The 1960 budget allowed the Army \$9.9 billion.

ADEQUACY QUESTIONED

McElroy's view of the budget's "adequacy" was disputed, however, by Maj. Gen. Bernard A. Schriever, Air Force missile chief, who also testified Jan. 29. He said "we should build greater ballistic missile forces" to meet the Soviet threat. And Gen. Thomas S. Powers, chief of the Strategic Air Command, said he would prefer to have SAC bombers in the air, on a constant 24-hour alert, but that "someone above me" had decided otherwise. McElroy made the decision, the Pentagon announced later, on the premise that the only immediate threat came from the Soviet long-range bomber force, and that SAC's 15-minute ground alert was adequate to cope with this threat.

Administrator T. Keith Glennan of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, testifying Jan. 30, acknowledged that the Soviets were ahead of the United States in the propulsion of rockets. Dr. Homer Lee Stewart, a NASA official, said the recent Soviet "moon shot" had guidance of "a suitable military quality," capable of steering "an ICBM to a target with a 15 to 20-mile circle of error." Wernher von Braun, Army missile expert, corroborated this view, adding: "If the Russians stopped work today and we continued, we would probably catch up within a year or less...but they haven't stopped work." He

estimated that it would take five years, and additional funds, to match the Soviets in rocket and space technology.

Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.), leading exponent of the view that Soviet ICBM capacity will increase more rapidly than that of the U.S. under present plans, said Jan. 31 that this development, coupled with the decision not to maintain U.S. bombers on a flying alert, meant that "the Russians two to three years hence could wipe out our entire manned and unmanned retaliatory force."

Discussion was resumed Feb. 2, when McElroy appeared before the House Armed Services Committee, while NASA Administrator Glennan testified before the House Science and Astronautics Committee. McElroy reaffirmed his views that the U.S. "is prepared to meet the threat it faces today" and that "we are moving ahead faster than we had expected" in missile programs. Hugh L. Dryden, Deputy Administrator of NASA, told the House Committee that it would take 10 to 15 years for the U.S. to put a man on the moon. "There'll be a man there saying 'nyet,' when he arrives," replied Rep. James G. Fulton (R Pa.). A 12,000 word report on U.S. space programs in 1958 was sent to Congress Feb. 2 by President Eisenhower. It made no mention of Soviet progress, however.

"TAILORED" REPORTS

In further testimony Feb. 3 before the House Armed Services Committee, McElroy vigorously denied that Administration intelligence estimates of Soviet missile capabilities had been "tailored" to fit the 1960 defense budget. He said that by December the number of U.S. combat-ready ICBM's would be "within a few missiles of what we would expect the Russians to have about that time." McElroy expressed skepticism regarding the claim, made by Soviet Defense Minister Rodion Malinovsky, that Soviet missiles could hit any part of the world with "pin-point" accuracy. Gen. Nathan F. Twining, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said he didn't believe it to be true.

Next day, under questioning before the House Committee, McElroy acknowledged, in effect, that the Soviets would surpass the U.S. in ICBM's if they used their full production capacity. "If the Russians use their capability to produce," he said, "they will have more ICBM weapons on launching pads than we do."

Central Intelligence Agency officials, headed by Director Allen Dulles, testified Feb. 4 in closed session before the Johnson committees regarding estimates of Soviet missile capabilities. Following the three-hour session, Sen. Symington said "I heard nothing to change my position," which is that by 1961 the Russians will have a 4 to 1 superiority over the U.S. in ICBM's. Symington told the Senate Feb. 5 that Secretary McElroy's statement that a complete squadron of 10 Atlas missiles would be operational by January 1960 was incorrect. "Nothing like a complete squadron of ICBM's is scheduled for January 1960," Symington said. The debate over "where we stand" clearly was still in progress.

LABOR UNION REFORMS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare, Labor Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On labor anti-corruption bills (S 505, 748). (Weekly Report p. 142)

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 28 -- Ex-Rep. Andrew J. Biemiller (D Wis., 1945-47, 1949-51), AFL-CIO legislative director, endorsed the bill (S 505) introduced by Subcommittee Chairman John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) but suggested several changes, including addition of a provision permitting the National Labor Relations Board to hold representation elections without prior hearings. Questioned by ranking Committee Republican Barry Goldwater (Ariz.), Biemiller said the AFL-CIO would oppose the Kennedy bill if provisions permitting strikers to vote in representation elections, redefining "supervisor" so that more supervisors could join unions and permitting building industry collective bargaining contracts without NLRB certification elections were deleted. Biemiller said the AFL-CIO opposed provisions of the Administration bill (S 748), introduced by Goldwater, that would tighten existing bans on secondary boycotts, outlaw certain types of organizational picketing and give states jurisdiction over some labor disputes currently reserved exclusively for NLRB action.

Jan. 29 -- Godfrey P. Schmidt, a member of the court-appointed Board of Monitors of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, said S 505 needed revision to protect union members seeking to oust corrupt labor leaders from reprisals.

Jan. 30 -- The American Farm Bureau Federation said S 505 didn't go far enough toward curbing the "almost overwhelming concentrations of economic and political power" of unions.

Feb. 2 -- The American Retail Federation said the Kennedy bill was "seriously deficient" in not containing curbs on secondary boycotts and organizational picketing. John Raber, Indiana Farmers Union, endorsed S 505.

Feb. 3 -- Gerard D. Reilly, Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., opposed the striker voting and building industry contracts provisions of both S 505 and S 748. He said S 505 was wholly inadequate because it was silent on organizational picketing and secondary boycotts.

Feb. 4 -- Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, in prepared testimony, supported the Goldwater bill. Referring to the Kennedy bill, he said no bill that did not include secondary boycott and organizational picketing provisions "can claim to be a truly effective labor reform measure." He said a Kennedy bill provision requiring the NLRB to assert jurisdiction in all labor disputes would "force the board to dissipate its energies" on minor cases "primarily local in character."

Kennedy, during questioning and in a statement released during the hearing, said the "Goldwater-Administration bill is an open invitation to collusion between corrupt employers and labor racketeers." Mitchell, under sharp questioning by Kennedy, said he would have to check on some provisions of the Goldwater-Administration bill criticized by Kennedy. After a recess, Mitchell returned and said the Administration bill would not, as claimed by Kennedy, bar picketing where employees were discharged solely for union activities, or bar picketing of a shop with a "sweetheart" contract or deny access to the NLRB to a local union merely because its parent union had failed to file reports required by the bill.

LABOR INVESTIGATION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field. CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On labor racketeering. (Weekly Report p. 141)

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 29 -- Paul Dorfman, former head of Chicago's Federal Union of Waste Material Handlers (AFL-CIO), invoked the Fifth Amendment in response to the Committee's questions as to whether his associations with International Brotherhood of Teamsters President James R. Hoffa and Chicago racketeers were major factors in alleged collusive transactions to cut hospital and medical insurance benefits of Teamsters Union members.

Jan. 30 -- Edward H. Weiss of Newton, Mass., a petroleum jobber, said Charles Johnson Jr., international vice president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners (AFL-CIO) had used union influence to push gasoline and oil sales to contractors. He testified that Johnson's wife held 25 percent interest in the Weiss oil and gas firm and that Johnson had produced 19 new accounts for the firm on which Johnson got 50 percent of the net profit.

Two Committee staff members said Johnson had received \$224,600 in salary from the Carpenters' Union in 1955-57 for three different union positions he held simultaneously. Nathan Herzfeld, a founder of Yonkers Raceway, New York, said the track had paid Johnson \$30,000 for settling a quarrel among rival unions and then had hired him as labor consultant at a \$7,000 fee.

Feb. 3 -- John Cunningham, former head of the 13-member group of rank-and-file members opposing Hoffa's election as Teamsters Union president, said the Teamsters Union had paid his hotel bills for the past five months. He said he did not know the source of the money, however, until two weeks before when Moss Herman, a former New York Teamsters Union member who gave the money to Cunningham, said the money had come from the Teamsters Union. Cunningham said he had told Herman at the time that it could jeopardize the suits currently pending against the Teamsters. (1957 Almanac, p. 777; 1958 Almanac p. 674)

AIRPORT CONSTRUCTION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

ACTION -- Feb. 5 reported an amended bill (S 1 -- S Rept 49) to provide \$565 million in Federal grants to help communities build and maintain airports. The Administration's bill (S 674) had recommended spending \$200 million over four years. (Weekly Report p. 139)

The original bill, as reported by Sen. A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) provided \$75 million to help city airports gear up for the jet age, with its demands for longer runways. The Committee, in approving S 1 on Feb. 4, cut the fund to \$65 million. The final vote on the bill was 9-7 -- a party-line split except for Democratic Sen. Frank J. Lausche (Ohio) who reportedly voted with the Republicans. The same 9-7 split was reported on a vote defeating a compromise proposal by Sen. Andrew F. Schoepel (R Kan.) to cut the grants to \$252 million, and on a proposal to limit funds for runways and safety devices by cutting out terminal buildings. Sen. Strom Thurmond (D S.C.) did not vote.

EDUCATIONAL TV

COMMITTEE -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

ACTION -- Feb. 4 ordered reported a bill (S 12) to authorize grants of \$1 million to each state and to the District of Columbia to help them buy educational television equipment. A similar bill (S 2119) was passed May 29, 1958 in the Senate by voice vote but died in the House. The Federal money could be used to buy broadcasting equipment but not ground or buildings. The only significant revision in the 1959 version of the bill was that it required the Federal aid to be used within five years after enactment of the law. The 1958 bill did not set a time limit. (1958 Almanac p. 223)

The \$1 million grants under S 12 would not be annual grants but would constitute the entire Federal payment to each state for the life of the program.

SMALL BUSINESS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Select Small Business.

ACTION -- Jan. 23 issued its ninth annual report, summarizing its activities and legislative action during 1958 on behalf of small business. The report said that for the first time since its establishment in 1950, the Committee could report "a major breakthrough" in Congressional efforts to help small business through legislation "designed to assist them in overcoming competitive handicaps which are inherent in their small size." It called the Small Business Act of 1958 (PL 536) "landmark legislation," and the Technical Amendments Act, which included provisions of the Small Business Tax Revision Act, (PL 866) a "long step forward" in helping small business. It said the Small Business Investment Act (PL 699) was "one of the most important single pieces of legislation ever enacted on behalf of small business." (1958 Almanac p. 257-8, 298)

The Committee reviewed its Government procurement hearings, and said they showed "a more careful look at the whole field of spare-parts procurements should be undertaken by the military services." It said the Small Business Administration "should lead the way" in attempting to solve procurement problems, and should "emphasize the need for a more demanding and dynamic approach to small business participation through its service on the interagency task force reviewing Government procurement policies." It also recommended that, in the subcontracting area, measures be taken to see that prime contractors cooperated more fully with Government small business policies.

On antitrust matters, the report said the Justice Department "has shown a lack of initiative" in protecting businessmen's rights in private suits. It said the Committee was convinced that "the statutory authority for private antitrust enforcement activity is sound in principle and can be made workable in practice." It said it would continue to press for enactment of legislation enabling the Federal Trade Commission to achieve compliance with cease-and-desist orders. Such legislation passed the Senate in 1958, but adjournment prevented House action (S 721).

Fair trade, the report said, "lost considerable support" in 1958, with a series of adverse court decisions hampering enforcement. Expansion of "dual distribution," the competition of manufacturers with their wholesalers and retailers at resale levels, was termed an increasingly grave problem, needing continuing study.

COMMITTEE CHANGES

● **GREEN RESIGNATION** -- Sen. Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.) Jan. 30 resigned as chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, saying defective vision and hearing had made him unable to carry the heavy work load. Green, 91, became Foreign Relations chairman in January 1957 at the beginning of the 85th Congress.

To replace Green as chairman, the Senate Democratic Policy Committee named J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.), the next ranking Democrat on Foreign Relations. Fulbright, in turn, steps down from his position as chairman of Banking and Currency in order to take the Foreign Relations chairmanship, and the Democratic leaders named Virginia Democrat A. Willis Robertson to the top spot on Banking and Currency. (For biographies of Fulbright and Robertson see p. 220, 222)

The promotion of Fulbright and Robertson, both Southerners, brought a protest Feb. 2 from Sen. William Proxmire (D Wis.), who said Southerners would now be chairmen of 10 of the 15 major committees of the Senate. Proxmire said he had no objections to Fulbright and Robertson specifically, but he thought Southern control of the committees was disproportionate and suggested that seniority rules be modified, as applied to committee chairmanships, so that no more than half the top spots could go to Senators from any one region. Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) Feb. 3 supported Proxmire's position.

● **JOINT COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN** -- Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) Jan. 26 and Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) Jan. 30 were elected chairmen, respectively, of the Joint Economic and Joint Atomic Energy Committees.

● **HOUSE APPOINTMENTS** -- The following House Republicans were named to fill vacant House committee positions: Seymour Halpern (N.Y.) to the Veteran's Affairs Committee, R. Walter Riehlman (N.Y.) to the Science and Astronautics Committee and Katharine St. George (N.Y.) to the Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

● **LABOR INVESTIGATION** -- The Senate Jan. 31, by voice vote, adopted S Res 44, extending the life of the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field for another year, to Jan. 31, 1960, and granting \$750,000 for Committee expenses in 1959. The Committee will have the same political composition, four Democrats and four Republicans, it has had since it was created early in 1957. S Res 44 was passed after Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D La.) said he thought much of the Committee's work duplicated that of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee. Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.), the Committee chairman, said he would attempt to bring the Committee's work to an end by 1960.

● **SENATE SMALL BUSINESS COMMITTEE** -- The Senate Jan. 17, by voice vote, adopted S Res 25, enlarging the Select Small Business Committee from 13 to 17 members. The Committee, which will have 11 Democrats and six Republicans, will be headed by Sen. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.).

● **WASHINGTON PROBLEMS** -- The Senate Feb. 2 adopted S Con Res 2, extending the life of the Joint Washington Metropolitan Problems Committee to Sept. 30, 1960, and granting \$30,000 for Committee expenses.

● **HOUSE SMALL BUSINESS COMMITTEE** -- The House Feb. 4, by voice vote, passed H Res 51, extending the life of the House Select Small Business Committee through the 86th Congress. The Committee will have seven Democrats and six Republicans and will be headed by Wright Patman (D Texas).

DRAFT EXTENSION

COMMITTEE -- House Armed Services.

ACTION -- Feb. 2 reported a bill (HR 2260 -- H Rept 27) extending the draft for four years, until July 1, 1963. The extension was requested by President Eisenhower in his Jan. 19 budget message, and the Committee Jan. 30 approved the bill by a 34-1 vote. Rep. Arthur Winstead (D Miss.) voted "nay." (For Floor Action, see p. 214)

In addition to extending induction under the Universal Military Training and Service Act, HR 2260 also would extend for four years provisions for drafting physicians and dentists, the suspension on limitations on the strength of the armed services, and the Dependents Assistance Act of 1950. A Committee amendment clarified a clause in the original bill which inadvertently made the doctors' draft call permanent. (Weekly Report p. 98, 140)

The report said it was "manifestly clear" the draft was "indispensable to our security." It noted criticism that chances of being drafted were so slim the law should be revised, with age of liability reduced from 26 to 24 years, and said such chances were "substantially greater than some would have us believe." It gave statistics showing that of the 1,100,000 men aged 26 on June 30, 1959, 70 percent had entered military service, and of 1,150,000 men who would be 26 in 1963, 55 percent would be in service by then.

The report said the "most significant point" in respect to the present age spread was the fact that 50 percent of present inductees volunteered and, "for practical purposes, select the period of time when they wish to fulfill their military obligation."

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

ACTION -- Feb. 4 approved a report (S Rept 42) by its Special Subcommittee to Study the Textile Industry, which said the industry's decline called for the following remedial steps: establishment of a Textile Interagency Committee in the Commerce Department as a liaison between the industry and Government; a quota system, by specific categories, for foreign producers, subject to periodic review and adjustment by the new Committee; study by foreign aid administrators of long-run consequences before making additional grants for textile expansion abroad; more "realistic" interpretation of peril point provisions of the Trades Agreements Act, and faster action on escape clause cases; a revised Internal Revenue Service schedule on depreciation rates to permit faster tax write-offs on new equipment; a Senate Finance Committee study of tax provisions currently encouraging mills to liquidate as a tax gain; elimination of the two-price system on cotton, and if this was not feasible, a tariff to make up the difference; a review of the policy on importation of partly processed fibers; and use of some custom revenue for textile research. (1958 Weekly Report p. 1510)

ECONOMIC REPORT

COMMITTEE -- Joint Economic.

HELD HEARINGS -- On the Economic Report of the President, released Jan. 20. (Weekly Report p. 96)

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 28 -- Maurice H. Stans, director of the Budget Bureau, defended the President's \$77 billion

budget for fiscal 1960. If a "significant" deficit nevertheless develops, he said, "we would have to face up to tax increases."

Jan. 29 -- Eight economists agreed that recovery would continue throughout 1959 at a moderate pace, but would not result in either maximum employment or maximum production, two of the goals of the Employment Act of 1946. Testifying were Ewan Clague, Commissioner of Labor Statistics; William F. Butler, vice president of the Chase Manhattan Bank; Louis H. Bean, farm economist; Prof. Irwin Friend, University of Pennsylvania; Robinson Newcomb, consultant; Louis J. Paradiso, Department of Commerce; and Martin R. Gainsbrugh, National Industrial Conference Board.

Jan. 30 -- Herbert Stein, of the Committee for Economic Development, said "what this country needs is a general tax increase." Stein was one of six witnesses, five of whom agreed that higher Federal expenditures were desirable, and that the higher taxes needed to pay for them would do no serious harm to the economy.

Feb. 4 -- Economists Horace M. Gray, Alfred E. Kahn, and Mark S. Massel pointed out various Government activities that tended to hold up prices. Included were tariffs, regulation of transportation, farm price supports, state licensing laws and local building codes.

Feb. 5 -- Secretary of the Treasury Robert B. Anderson declined to predict when it might be in order to cut taxes -- a prospect held out by the President's Budget Message. But he agreed that "if new imperative revenue needs should arise, we could live with higher taxes than the present."

INSURANCE TAXES

COMMITTEE -- House Ways and Means.

ACTION -- Feb. 4, in executive session, informally approved a draft bill increasing yearly Federal taxes on the Nation's life insurance companies by about \$225 million. The new formula was expected to bring the Government about \$540 million in taxes on the insurance industry's 1958 earnings. Under a temporary arrangement in force since 1955, the industry would have paid about \$315 million for the same period. (For background, 1958 Weekly Report p. 1479)

A permanent new tax formula for the insurance industry, which, according to the Treasury Department, would increase Government revenue by \$200 million during fiscal 1960, was requested by President Eisenhower in his annual Budget Message. (Weekly Report p. 92)

The provisions of the Committee draft bill conformed to a Treasury Department plan to increase the Federal tax on the life companies' income from investments (earnings from rentals, dividends, interest, etc.) and, at the same time, to tap the previously tax-exempt revenue from premium payments (underwriting income). The regular 52 percent corporate tax rate would be levied on an estimated 20 to 30 percent of investment income, as compared to 15 percent under the 1955 law, and on about half of the underwriting income.

Under the draft bill, insurance companies would get an exemption from taxes on income from pension plan and group annuity reserves, to enable them to compete in the pension field with banks and trust companies.

ATOMIC PROGRAMS

Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) Jan. 30, in a statement and press conference following his election as chairman of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee, said the United States should strive to fly its first nuclear-powered airplane by 1962 and to generate economical nuclear electricity by about 1969.

Anderson said he was "determined" to press for enactment of "a concrete, understandable program" to insure that the United States "takes its proper place" in the development of peaceful uses of atomic energy.

For development of reactors for aircraft propulsion, Anderson proposed an increase in spending, over the next four years, totaling \$280 million more than the \$154 million he said the Atomic Energy Commission planned for the program. Under the AEC figure, Anderson said, the United States might not perfect an atomic plane "until well into the 1970s."

The AEC Jan. 31, in its twenty-fifth semi-annual report to Congress, said research and development efforts in aircraft nuclear propulsion had "successfully passed many important technical milestones." The report summarized and reviewed the development of atomic energy and related programs in 1958.

The report estimated that private and Federal commitments (civilian and military) for construction of all types of power and propulsion reactors in fiscal 1959 would total \$400 million -- an increase of about \$100 million over fiscal 1958.

The report also estimated that fiscal 1959 private expenditures for construction and fabrication of power reactors would total \$70 million.

The Joint Atomic Energy Committee and an advisory committee of the AEC have recommended similar 10-year programs costing about \$150 million a year for the development of economically feasible nuclear-generated electricity. (Weekly Report p. 80)

EDUCATIONAL TV

COMMITTEE -- House Banking and Currency, Housing Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- On housing legislation.

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 28 -- Subcommittee Chairman Albert Rains (D Ala.) said that "at a time when the number of Americans still out of work is approaching five million, we must provide the legislative aids necessary for an expanding rate of housing production." He said existing housing aids must be broadened and that "the time is long overdue" to set up a housing program for the elderly. (For Senate floor action on housing see p. 213; for committee hearings, Weekly Report p. 140)

Administrator Norman P. Mason of the Housing and Home Finance Agency urged passing an emergency bill to continue housing programs through the remainder of fiscal 1959 and hammering out an omnibus bill later. He termed the Rains bill (HR 2357) provisions for a housing loan program for the elderly "an unnecessary and undesirable use of Federal funds." Mason said there was a need for more urban renewal money, but added there was always the question of "whether we can do everything in America we would like to have done."

Jan. 29 -- Robert A. Holloway, chairman of the Washington Committee of the National Assn. of Real Estate Boards, recommended permanent status for the home improvement program; increasing the maximum mortgage of FHA sales housing from \$20,000 on one-

family homes to \$30,000; more flexibility in FHA and GI mortgage interest rates; continuing authorization for FHA insurance instead of putting a ceiling on how many dollars in mortgages the agency could insure; adoption of the Eisenhower Administration proposals for the urban renewal program (six-year, \$1.35 billion program with a gradual reduction in the Federal contribution from two-thirds to one-half of the cost of the slum clearance project).

Jan. 30 -- Cowles Andrus of Passaic, N.J., spokesman for the American Bankers Assn., endorsed the Eisenhower Administration slum clearance proposals and opposed further liberalization of down payments and new programs for the elderly. He said such liberalization would have an inflationary effect.

Boris Shiskin of the AFL-CIO said the economy needed more housing aids because "13 million Americans are still forced to live in substandard dwellings."

Jan. 31 -- Mayors Richard J. Daley (D) of Chicago and Thomas D'Alesandro Jr. (D) of Baltimore, representing the U.S. Conference of Mayors, said Congress should authorize a 10-year urban renewal program of \$600 million a year.

Robert Gerholz of Flint, Mich., representing the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., endorsed the Eisenhower Administration proposals.

Feb. 2 -- Carl T. Mitnick, president of the National Assn. of Home Builders, said the interest rate on GI loans should be raised from 4-3/4 to 5-1/4 percent to enable them "to compete for funds in today's investment market."

Feb. 3 -- Mayor Richardson Dilworth of Philadelphia, representing the American Municipal Assn., said the Administration's urban renewal recommendations were "ridiculous" and "disappointing" when compared with the need. He proposed \$600 million a year for 10 years.

HAWAII STATEHOOD

COMMITTEE -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

ACTION -- Feb. 4 approved, 25-4, an amended bill (HR 50) that would grant statehood to Hawaii. Before approving the bill, the Committee rejected, on a 6-21 vote, a motion by Rep. Walter Rogers (D Texas) to refer the bill to the Territorial and Insular Affairs Subcommittee for further hearings. The Committee said it would report a clean bill embodying the provisions of HR 50 as approved. (Weekly Report p. 139)

The Committee-approved bill would make Hawaii the 50th state, provided a majority of Hawaiians voted for immediate admission into the Union under the conditions specified in the enabling act. The bill provided that any lands that were granted to the new state could be withdrawn by the United States within five years after enactment of the enabling law. Under the bill, Hawaii would be entitled to only one Member in the House of Representatives, despite the fact that its population, under normal apportionment procedures, would ordinarily have entitled it to two Representatives. Subcommittee Chairman Leo W. O'Brien (D N.Y.) Jan. 30 said that 89 House Members currently represented more populous districts than Hawaii.

On the final 25-4 vote approving the bill, Reps. James A. Haley (D Fla.), Walter Rogers (D Texas), J.T. Rutherford (D Texas) and J. Ernest Wharton (R N.Y.) were the four Members who voted against approval.

The same four Representatives, plus Glenn C. Cunningham (R Neb.) and Donald F. McGinley (D Neb.), were the six who voted in favor of Rogers' motion to recommit.

FULBRIGHT REPLACES GREEN AS FOREIGN RELATIONS CHAIRMAN

Chairmanship of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee passed to Sen. J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.) when Sen. Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.) stepped down Jan. 30. Green, at 91 the oldest man ever to serve in Congress, underwent an eye operation in the fall of 1958. In relinquishing the chairmanship he had assumed two years earlier, he wrote Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) that his eyesight and defective hearing had failed to improve, making "my work harder and perhaps less effective." Green's colleagues on the Committee unanimously approved a resolution requesting him to continue as Chairman, but he refused to do so.

Like Green, Fulbright first took his seat on the Foreign Relations Committee in 1949, when Sen. Tom Connally (D Texas) took over the reins from Sen. Arthur Vandenberg (R Mich.), Chairman during the Republican-controlled 80th Congress. Connally was succeeded in 1953 by Sen. Alexander Wiley (R Wis.), who chaired the Committee during the 83rd Congress. When Democrats won control of the 84th Congress, Wiley was displaced by Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.). George retired from the Senate two years later, making Green the Chairman. Of the Committee's present membership, only Wiley and Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) have served on it as long as Green and Fulbright.

At 53, Fulbright is younger, by 10 years or more, than were any of his five predecessors when they assumed leadership of what is reputed to be the committee with the most prestige on Capitol Hill. Of the six, he is perhaps the best qualified, in terms of training and experience, in the foreign policy field. As yet, however, there is no evidence that Fulbright's advent portends any significant shifts in the Committee's methods of operating. Whether, under Fulbright, the Committee's influence in the formulation of United States foreign policy is to wax or wane won't be apparent for some time to come.

Fulbright's Background

James William Fulbright was born April 9, 1905 in Sumner, Mo., the son of Jay and Roberta Fulbright. He was raised in Fayetteville, Ark., where his father, a farmer and small businessman, amassed extensive interests in banking and other fields, including ownership of Fayetteville's daily "Northwest Arkansas Times." Young Bill Fulbright (who took a distaste to his first name) entered the University of Arkansas at 16, and earned top standing as a student and football player before graduating in 1925. Picked as a Rhodes Scholar, he spent three years at Oxford's Pembroke College, then toured Europe. Returning to the U.S., he took up law studies at George Washington University in Washington, D.C., getting his degree in 1934.

Fulbright served briefly as an attorney in the anti-trust division of the Department of Justice before returning to the University of Arkansas as a lecturer in law in 1936. In 1939, at the age of 34, he became president of the

University, only to be fired two years later by Gov. Homer Adkins, whose election Fulbright's mother had opposed as publisher of the "Northwest Arkansas Times."

Fulbright's political career began in 1942, when one of his former students, Rep. Clyde Ellis, decided to run for the Senate and urged Fulbright to try for his seat in the House of Representatives. Ellis lost, but Fulbright won handily. Two years later, when Sen. Hattie Caraway's term expired, Fulbright won the Democratic nomination to succeed her (tantamount to election) by a margin of 32,000 votes in a four-man primary. He was reelected to the Senate in 1950 with no opposition. In 1956 he won a third term, again without opposition.

Legislative Career

Politically as well as personally, Fulbright is regarded as something of a paradox. Studious, retiring, and somewhat aloof in bearing, he has been dubbed "the Professor" by some of his colleagues, a few of whom accuse him of being lazy. Yet on a number of occasions in his 16 years in Congress he has revealed exceptional capacity as a tough-minded, outspoken legislator and a skillful political in-fighter. Again, although he is an avowed internationalist, on domestic issues he may be found standing as often with the conservatives as with the liberals of his party.

Highlights of his career are as follows:

1943 -- As a freshman Representative, Fulbright pushed through the House, by a 360-29 vote, a 55-word resolution endorsing U.S. participation in a post-war world organization to preserve the peace. (Fulbright later opposed the big-power veto placed in the United Nations Charter.)

1946 -- Fulbright proposed, and Congress approved, a law permitting the Government to finance student exchange scholarships from foreign currency proceeds of war surplus sales abroad. Thousands of American and foreign students and teachers have been designated "Fulbright Scholars" over the intervening years.

1946 -- When Republicans won control of the 80th Congress in the 1946 election, Fulbright created a national sensation by suggesting that President Truman resign after appointing Sen. Vandenberg to be Secretary of State, thus making Republican Vandenberg the next President under the existing law of succession.

1950-51 -- As chairman of a Senate Banking and Currency subcommittee, Fulbright conducted an investigation of the Reconstruction Finance Corp. President Truman termed an interim report "asinine" but the subcommittee's subsequent baring of the "mink coat" and "deep freeze" scandals in and around the White House played a large part in the successful Republican campaign against the Truman Administration in 1952. (1950 Almanac p. 646; 1951 Almanac p. 498.)

1954 -- In the growing controversy over Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.), Fulbright was the only Senator to

vote against giving funds to McCarthy's Permanent Investigations Subcommittee. Fulbright held McCarthy responsible for demoralizing the foreign service; McCarthy dismissed Fulbright as "Sen. Halfbright." Together with Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.), Fulbright was instrumental in rounding up Senate support for steps that eventually led to the censure of McCarthy on Dec. 2, 1954 Almanac p. 456.)

1954 -- To the chagrin of "liberal" Democrats, Fulbright came to the Eisenhower Administration's defense in the Dixon-Yates controversy, involving the use of Government funds to build a private power plant in West Memphis, Ark. Arkansas Power & Light Co., one of the utilities involved, wields considerable influence in Fulbright's home state. (1954 Almanac p. 534.)

1955 -- On assuming chairmanship of the Senate Banking & Currency Committee, Fulbright conducted an investigation of rising prices in the stock market. The probe was widely criticized as inconclusive and ineffective. Two minority reports were appended by Republican members of the Committee, and one by Democrats. (1955 Almanac p. 503.)

On Segregation

Fulbright joined 100 other Members of Congress from 11 Southern states in signing a "Declaration of Constitutional Principles" -- the so-called Southern Manifesto -- criticizing the Supreme Court for its 1954 decision calling for the desegregation of public schools as a "clear abuse of judicial power." The manifesto was presented to Congress March 12, 1956. (1956 Almanac p. 416.)

On Aug. 28, 1958, Fulbright filed a brief of amicus curiae with the Supreme Court, in support of the plea by the school board of Little Rock, Ark., for a 30-month delay in desegregating Central High School. Fulbright has further identified himself with the Southern viewpoint by consistently opposing efforts to amend Senate Rule 22 to curb the filibuster. On Jan. 12, 1959, he voted against the Johnson proposal, adopted 72-22, providing for cloture on the vote of two-thirds of those present. (Weekly Report p. 69.)

In Congressional Quarterly's study of North-South splits in 1958, it was found that a majority of Southern Democrats opposed the stand taken by a majority of voting Northern Democrats on 59, or 30 percent, of the 200 Senate roll calls. On these votes, the average Southern Democrat sided with the Southern majority 62 percent of the time, and opposed it 23 percent of the time. Fulbright's scores were close to the average: 63 percent agreement, 27 percent disagreement. (1958 Almanac p. 764.)

In economic affairs, Fulbright has supported the proposal to free natural gas producers from Federal utility-type regulation -- a move opposed by northern urban interests. He has advocated, as a small business relief measure, a change in the corporate income tax, reversing normal and surtax rates. As Chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, Fulbright in 1957 passed up a proposed investigation of the Nation's financial condition, undertaken later by the Senate Finance Committee. (1957 Almanac p. 789) From this and other evidence, Fulbright's colleagues have concluded that he has never been overly interested in Banking and Currency matters.

Foreign Policy Views

Fulbright has been a frequent and sharp critic of Administration foreign policy in general and of Secretary of State John Foster Dulles in particular. Fulbright characterized Dulles' testimony Jan. 14 before the Foreign Relations Committee as "a rehash of old press releases and old speeches." The remark reflected Fulbright's oft-repeated view that U.S. foreign policy has been too rigid and static in recent years. In a major speech before the Senate Aug. 6, 1958, shortly after U.S. forces were landed in Lebanon, he said:

"The truth is...that our foreign policy is inadequate, outmoded and misdirected. It is based in part on a false conception of our real, long-term national interests and in part on an erroneous appraisal of the state of the world in which we live. Worse, it reflects a dangerous apathy and a quite incomprehensible unwillingness to look facts in the face....

"If there is a single factor which more than any other explains the predicament in which we now find ourselves, it is our readiness to use the spectre of Soviet communism as a cloak for the failure of our own leadership.... In the fear of the devilry of communism, we have cast ourselves indiscriminately in the role of the defender of the status quo throughout the world.... We have on a grandiose scale provided peoples of the underdeveloped countries with the weapons of destructive warfare, and have been miserly in providing them with weapons to wage war on their own poverty, economic ills and internal weaknesses....

"Unless there is a drastic, sweeping revision of foreign policy and the execution of that policy, we are heading for far graver troubles.... Frankly, I do not see anywhere on the horizon the will, the understanding, the initiative or the imagination to bring about the revision...."

Fulbright expanded his views, in another Senate speech on Aug. 21, holding that the American people were not without blame for the current situation. "What they got was exactly what they wanted -- a foreign policy on the cheap, featuring a pact here, a doctrine there and a shipment of a few guns everywhere." (For full text, see 1958 Weekly Report p. 1157.)

Fulbright, together with Sen. Hickenlooper, was responsible for getting the Foreign Relations Committee to undertake a broad-scale, two-year study of foreign policy, now getting underway, for which the Senate voted \$300,000 in 1958. And it was Fulbright who took the lead in drafting a letter, signed by eight members of the Committee, to President Eisenhower on Aug. 25, 1958, saying there was "serious distortion" in the relative emphasis placed on military assistance and economic aid in the Mutual Security Program. (In Senate voting on the program in 1958, Fulbright supported several moves to cut military assistance funds; 1958 Almanac, pp. 436-7, 462.) The President later named a committee, headed by William Draper, to study military aid.

Some members of the Foreign Relations Committee have been critical of the fact that well over half of the Committee's 100 or so meetings each year have been closed to the public. Some have also argued for expansion of the Committee's staff, one of the smallest of any major Congressional committee. Fulbright is not expected to make any major changes in either respect. However, he is considered to have been a fair and impartial Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, and undoubtedly will abide by majority sentiment.

SENATE BANKING COMMITTEE HEAD FAVORS IKE'S BUDGET

Sen. Absalom Willis Robertson (D Va.) ascends to the chairmanship of one of the Senate's biggest "pocket-book" committees as a result of the resignation Jan. 29 of Sen. Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.) from the chairmanship of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Robertson becomes head of the Banking and Currency Committee. He succeeds Sen. J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) who will replace Green. Under Senate practice, one Senator cannot chair two major committees.

The Banking and Currency Committee handles legislation concerning banking, housing, community facilities, small business, stock market regulation, the Federal Reserve Board, wage, price and export controls. The attitude of its chairman has a lot to do with what kind of legislation emerges from the Committee.

This fact sheet describes Robertson, a man who will wield considerable influence over the public purse.

Biography

Born in Martinsburg, W.Va., May 27, 1887--the same town and same year in which Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) was born; was graduated from University of Richmond with A. B. degree in 1907; received law degree there, 1908; entered politics in 1915 as Virginia state senator; resigned from second term in 1922 to become Commonwealth Attorney for Rockbridge County, serving until 1928; appointed chairman of Virginia Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries, 1928; elected to House of Representatives Nov. 8, 1932, and re-elected successively until Nov. 5, 1946, when he was elected to fill the unexpired term of Carter Glass; re-elected to Senate in 1948 and 1954; married, two sons; Army major during World War I; lives in Lexington, Va., no permanent Washington home; likes fishing, hunting.

Political Background

Robertson was a protege of Carter Glass, long time political power in Virginia. He also was a deskmate of Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) in the Virginia senate in 1915 when both men started their political careers. Byrd was appointed to the Senate in 1933, the same year Robertson started his Congressional career in the House.

Although Robertson did not always vote the same way as Byrd, the two were considered a team until 1948 when Byrd refused to support President Harry S. Truman in his re-election bid. Robertson went along with the Democratic ticket. In 1952, Byrd refused to support Adlai E. Stevenson for the Presidency. Robertson supported Stevenson. The 1952 split touched off rumors that Byrd would try to dump Robertson by supporting William M. Tuck (D), governor of Virginia from 1946-50, for the Senate seat. No such movement materialized. Robertson was re-elected in 1954. He won 79.9 percent of the total votes, six percentage points more than Byrd had received in 1952. (In 1958, Byrd received 72.9 percent of the vote.) There was no Republican opposition in either election.

Voting Records

These Congressional Quarterly figures show how Robertson's voting record compares with those of Byrd and the average Democratic Senator. The "R" stands for Robertson, "B" for Byrd and "A" for average.

The percentage of time each voted with a majority of the Democratic party when it opposed a majority of the Republican party on roll-call votes:

Congress	Party Unity			Party Opposition		
	R	B	A	R	B	A
85th (1957-58)	41%	29%	69%	41%	46%	16%
84th (1955-56)	35	26	71	59	57	17
83rd (1953-54)	44	36	76	56	64	24

Robertson was fourth highest among Senate Democrats in party opposition in 1958 and 1957; highest in 1956, and second highest in 1955. (1958 Almanac p. 122; 1957 Almanac p. 122; 1954 Almanac p. 63)

The percentage of the time each voted in support of and opposition to President Eisenhower on roll-call votes on which the President's stand was known:

Congress	Ike Support			Ike Opposition		
	R	B	A	R	B	A
85th (1957-58)	49%	45%	47%	35%	32%	39%
84th (1955-56)	59	50	44	31	31	38
83rd (1953-54)	68	44	41	23	26	43

Robertson was fifth highest among Senate Democrats in Eisenhower Support in 1958; second highest in 1956 and for whole of 83rd Congress. (1958 Almanac p. 99; 1957 p. 97; 1954 Almanac p. 48)

The percentage of roll calls on which each voted for and against moves to limit Federal spending:

Congress	Economy Support			Economy Opposition		
	R	B	A	R	B	A
85th (1957-58)	64%	56%	28%	20%	10%	57%

Robertson ranked third and Byrd fourth among Democratic Senators in economy support in 1958. Robertson ranked first and Byrd third in economy support in 1957. (1958 Almanac p. 770; 1957 Almanac p. 114)

While in the House, Robertson was one of the staunchest backers of President Truman's foreign aid program -- so much so that Truman, according to a statement Robertson made in 1946, offered him a judgeship if he would agree to return to the House for another term instead of running for the Senate.

Robertson through the years has supported foreign aid and reciprocal trade agreements on the ground that "peace is indivisible. Our peace frontier is wherever a new trade war may start." He was an admirer of former Secretary of State Cordell Hull. In explaining the necessity for foreign aid on Oct. 6, 1946, Robertson said: "We want economic stability at home and abroad because we recognize that we are in the midst of a world revolution in which the masses are demanding a higher standard of living." But on Sept. 20, 1958, he contended that "in recent years our (foreign aid) program has been too lavish."

By his own definition, Robertson is "a conservative who believes in progress within the framework of the Constitution." He said that when he reported to Congress in 1933 he considered himself a radical but his colleagues classed him as a conservative.

On civil rights, he has taken the Southern view, but not as outspokenly as Byrd. Robertson in 1953 advocated a constitutional amendment to ban the poll tax. In 1948, he came out for Federal aid for school construction. In 1958, however, he voted against an amendment by Sen. Pat McNamara (D Mich.) to provide school construction aid. (1958 Almanac p. 83)

Robertson's committee assignments have steeped him in Government finance. Besides his service on the Banking and Currency Committee, he has served on the House Ways and Means Committee where tax legislation originates and on the Senate Appropriations Committee. During the 85th Congress, Robertson was chairman of the Senate Banking Subcommittee, the Treasury-Post Office Appropriations Subcommittee and of the Joint Defense Production Committee. The Joint Committee chairmanship will go to a House Member for the 86th Congress.

Viewpoints

Here are Robertson's views on legislation to be handled by his Banking and Currency Committee in the 86th Congress. He stated them during an interview with Congressional Quarterly Feb. 2:

HOUSING -- Opposes extending broad Federal aid for such housing programs as urban renewal and public housing. Was the only member of his Committee who voted against the compromise \$2.9 billion housing bill (S 57) sponsored by Sen. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.), chairman of the Banking and Currency Housing Subcommittee. Robertson prefers Administration housing bills (S 65, 612). (Weekly Report p. 213)

DEPRESSED AREAS -- Opposes sending Federal money into areas suffering chronic unemployment. Said he would authorize hearings on subject if committee members requested it. (1958 Almanac p. 147)

WAGE, PRICE CONTROLS -- Opposes them because "they are not a practical thing. It is far better to leave pricing to the market place." Said he considered them only as a "last resort" to curb inflation.

SMALL BUSINESS -- Sees no new Federal aid in prospect for 86th Congress. Believes instead the Federal Trade Commission and Anti-Monopoly Division of the Justice Department should step up efforts to curb monopolistic practices. (1958 Almanac p. 257)

BANKING LAWS -- Said he would not renew drive for Financial Institutions Act of 1957 in Senate until House passes a bill. The act would amend and codify Federal laws governing financial institutions. The Senate passed the measure in 1957, but it died in the House. (1957 Almanac p. 675)

EMPLOYMENT ACT -- Opposes proposals to amend Employment Act of 1946 to require public hearings when pace-setting industries raise prices. Said "any legislation on the stability of the dollar is highly political."

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK -- Said it and the World Bank should take over bigger share of foreign aid program. Said the emergency period of foreign aid "is over as far as I am concerned." Said he would fight for cuts in the foreign aid program in 1959.

EXPORT CONTROL, FEDERAL RESERVE ACTS -- Said he anticipated no amendments to those acts in 1959.

Eisenhower Budget

Robertson endorsed President Eisenhower's fiscal 1960 budget recommendations concerning domestic programs. He said he would support Mr. Eisenhower's domestic recommendations rather than broader ones being pushed by his own party. Several Democrats in Congress contend the 1958 election was a mandate for the Federal Government to broaden domestic programs rather than "hold the line" or reduce them.

Robertson said he preferred the Eisenhower Administration housing program and would support his other domestic recommendations "all along the line."

Recalling the Chinese proverb that "the journey of a thousand miles begins with one step," Robertson contended that if the fiscal 1959 deficit of \$12.9 billion is followed by other ones, "I anticipate a genuine flight from the dollar both here and abroad." He said inflation is the "cruellest" thing a Government can impose on its people because it wipes out savings put away for a rainy day or old age.

He said he would fight to balance the budget "unless there is classified information that convinces me that we're not appropriating sufficient money on guided missiles." He said national security was the number one issue before the country and economy second. He said if Congress does not manage to keep down spending in 1959, "it certainly won't in the 1960 election year."

Byrd-Robertson Relationship

Although Robertson and Byrd were born two weeks apart in the same home town and came to Congress in the same year, Byrd is far wider known than Robertson.

Some contend that Robertson is merely an echo of Byrd's viewpoint on all issues. But their voting records show differences. For instance, Robertson has supported foreign aid through the years far more than Byrd and in 1958 Robertson voted for the emergency housing bill while Byrd paired against it. (1958 Almanac p. 229)

Pressed for an explanation how Byrd has been able to eclipse Robertson, friends contend there is room for only one strong man in the state; that Robertson does not attempt to run or speak for the Byrd political machine.

Face to face, Robertson is a serious, all-business type who answers questions slowly and thoughtfully. Intimates say he is a good story teller, but this side of his personality is hidden from the comparative stranger. He appears younger than his 71 years and looks fit enough to protect his state record in the hammer throw. He is 6 feet 2 inches tall and can still do push-ups.

Pressed for why Robertson has received so little limelight, one Virginia friend of his said: "Oh I guess he's not dramatic enough. But he's not afraid of a fight."

ROCKEFELLER BUDGET

New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) Feb. 2 presented the state with its first \$2-billion budget in history and a request for a \$277-million tax increase that touched off the first major political controversy of his administration. It was a controversy that was certain to have repercussions on the Governor's national political future.

The tax program called for:

- A \$150-million increase in personal income taxes.
- A 2-cent-a-pack boost in cigarette taxes, designed to bring in \$47 million.
- A \$10-million increase in estate taxes.
- Gasoline tax increases, approved by the legislature and signed into law Jan. 20, that will bring in \$69.5 million.

The New York Times Feb. 3 put a banner headline, "Average Family Faces a 50 Percent Tax Increase Under Governor's Proposals," over its analysis of the impact of the Rockefeller request.

It reported: "The Republican majority in the legislature received the Governor's proposal in glum silence."

Democratic and organized labor leaders said the program was a "soak the poor" tax scheme.

The Rockefeller proposals would add an estimated 300,000 persons to the state income tax rolls and bring heavy percentage increases to those in low-income brackets. But in dollar terms, one-third of the population with more than \$7,000 a year income would bear 80 percent of the additional tax load.

Specifically, Rockefeller asked the legislature to put the state income tax collections on a withholding basis; to reduce the exemption schedule from the existing \$2,500 per couple plus \$400 per child to a flat \$600 per person; and to add three new brackets at the top of the scale, making the maximum tax rate 10 percent, rather than 7 percent.

Rockefeller Feb. 2 asked the legislature to "have the courage to face this situation squarely," and told critics of the tax program they would have to show where expenditures could be cut or take the blame for blocking a move to "restore this state to a sound fiscal policy."

NIXON VIEWS

Vice President Richard M. Nixon Jan. 27 declared in a major foreign policy speech that it was up to Russia to take the initiative in any move to end the cold war. (For full text, see p. 236)

Nixon spent Jan. 28 in New York City, conferring with former Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, William Randolph Hearst Jr. and the editors of Newsweek and Time.

Nixon and New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R), potential rivals for the 1960 Presidential nomination, continued to remain aloof from each other. Rockefeller did not call on Nixon, although he was in the hotel where Nixon was staying that day, and Nixon did not attend a dinner that night celebrating Rockefeller's election.

The Associated Press Jan. 31, without direct attribution to Nixon, said the Vice President believes the spending issue will be a major factor in the 1960 cam-

paign. Nixon Jan. 31 was named to head the Cabinet Committee on Price Stability for Economic Growth. (See p. 225).

The AP said Nixon holds these views on other subjects:

Foreign Aid -- Continuation of the program at existing levels of about \$3.7 billion a year is necessary, but the issue is a divisive one for Republicans.

Missiles -- The current defense controversy will be settled to the public's satisfaction before the 1960 campaign.

Labor -- He wants to avoid an anti-labor tag, but does not expect labor leaders to back him in 1960.

Business -- Businessmen will be effective politically if they operate through the parties, rather than going off independently on right-to-work campaigns or similar efforts.

Travel -- He has not ruled out a trip to Russia later this year, but expects to stay in Washington most of the time.

Campaigning -- He has made no decision on entering Presidential primaries, is asking his supporters to defer any start in building his campaign organization.

CLOUDED ELECTIONS

ARKANSAS FIFTH DISTRICT -- The Justice Department Feb. 2 said FBI agents were investigating the election of Rep. Dale Alford (D) over Ex-Rep. Brooks Hays (D) in Arkansas' Fifth District. It said the investigation was prompted by complaints to its civil rights division of alleged violations of the Corrupt Practices Act.

A special House subcommittee Dec. 17, 1958, recommended that Alford not be seated until a full investigation of the election was completed. The House Jan. 7 adopted a resolution to seat Alford and refer the question of his "final right" to membership to the House Administration Committee. (Weekly Report p. 41)

NEBRASKA GOVERNOR -- The committee on committees of the Nebraska legislature Jan. 29 recommended a recount of the 1958 gubernatorial election, in which Gov. Ralph G. Brooks (D) defeated ex-Gov. Victor E. Anderson (R) by 1,640 votes. (Weekly Report p. 37)

MITCHELL WILLING

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell Feb. 1 said "certainly" he would accept the 1960 Republican Vice Presidential nomination if it was offered to him. "For anyone to say that he would not," Mitchell said, "I think would be tantamount to not being truthful." Mitchell, a New Jersey resident and a Roman Catholic, is backing Vice President Richard M. Nixon for the Presidential nomination.

ADVISORY COUNCIL PAMPHLET

The Democratic Advisory Council Feb. 2 issued a pamphlet on foreign policy which urged "first priority" be given to development of the Nation's nuclear retaliatory power. The pamphlet, edited by former Secretary of State Dean Acheson, also said that economic aid and reciprocal trade legislation should be placed on a long-term basis.

CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION

Chairman Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.) of the Senate Judiciary Constitutional Rights Subcommittee Feb. 3 said the Subcommittee would begin hearings on civil rights proposals March 18.

(President Eisenhower Feb. 5 submitted the Administration's civil rights proposals to Congress. They will be reported in full in the Feb. 13 Weekly Report.)

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) Jan. 29 introduced a civil rights bill (S 810) that was co-sponsored by a bipartisan group of 17 Senators. The provisions of the bill are identical to those of HR 3147, introduced in the House Jan. 22 by Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.). (Weekly Report p. 142)

In a statement accompanying his bill, Douglas attacked the civil rights bill (S 499) introduced by Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) as an "ostrich-like proposal" that ignored the school integration problem. Douglas said, "You cannot determine whether it is for or against compliance with the Constitution." (For provisions of Johnson's bill, see Weekly Report p. 120)

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.), a co-sponsor of the Douglas bill, Jan. 29 predicted Johnson's bill would come before the Senate for consideration and the Douglas bill provisions would be presented as amendments to it.

President Eisenhower Feb. 4 told his press conference he opposed any moves to set up a Federal police force to enforce civil rights. (For full text, see p. 234)

Governors or their representatives of 18 Northern states Jan. 31 issued a statement urging Congress "to authorize broader Federal action with regard to voting rights, to facilitate orderly desegregation of schools, to curb violence and intimidation and to enact Federal fair employment legislation."

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

The Federal Civil Rights Commission Feb. 2 and 3 held hearings in New York City on discrimination in housing. It was the Commission's first hearing in the North and its first in the housing field.

The Commission received testimony that there was widespread discrimination in housing against Jews, Negroes and Puerto Ricans, not only in New York but in Washington, D.C., and other large cities.

The most discussed proposal was the suggestion that the Federal Government bar discrimination in all public housing and in private housing built with any form of Government aid.

VIRGINIA SCHOOL INTEGRATION

Virginia's first school integration occurred Feb. 2 as 21 Negro pupils entered white schools in Norfolk and Arlington. There was no violence or disorder of any kind. Virginia's "massive resistance" segregation laws were struck down in the courts Jan. 19. (Weekly Report p. 120)

MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAM

President Eisenhower Jan. 28 sent to Congress the 14th semi-annual report on the Mutual Security Program, covering the six months ending June 30, 1958. In his letter of transmittal the President said the program, "now more than ever, offers the most economically effective means of blunting and turning back...blandishments of the Communists." The report noted that in fiscal 1958, "the Sino-Soviet bloc applied more of its resources to expanding trade and credit ties with the less developed countries than in any similar period since the start of its economic campaign in 1954."

The report said a total of \$3.3 billion in aid went to 64 nations, 54 of them underdeveloped, during fiscal 1958. The other 10 aid recipients were NATO countries, plus Japan. Of the total aid, the report said, \$1.9 billion went for military assistance to more than 40 nations. The remaining \$1.4 billion went to underdeveloped nations as economic aid, and to this aid was added \$87 million obligated from funds appropriated in 1955 for Asian economic development. The largest economic aid programs in 1958 were those for Korea (\$221 million) and Viet-Nam (\$184 million), with both nations also receiving "large amounts of military assistance," the report said. The report contained a country-by-country breakdown of economic aid, reportedly the first such disclosures.

Since the program's inauguration in 1950, U.S. military aid has totaled almost \$20.5 billion, the report said, and allied countries have contributed more than \$130 billion. The report listed the following increases in allied strength from 1950 to 1958: men under arms, from 3,600,000 to 4,900,000; navy, from 1,200 ships to nearly 2,500; aircraft, from 1,700 including 600 jets, to 30,000 with nearly 14,000 jets.

COMMITTEE ON PRICE STABILITY

President Eisenhower Jan. 31 named Vice President Richard M. Nixon to head a new Cabinet Committee on Price Stability for Economic Growth. A White House announcement said the committee would serve as a continuing group "to study the problem of how to maintain reasonable price stability as an essential basis for achieving a high and sustainable rate of economic growth." The White House said the committee would conduct studies and also "strive to build a better public understanding of the problem of inflation and of public and private policies that should be followed if cost and price increases are to be avoided."

Plans to establish the committee were announced by the President both in his Jan. 9 State of the Union message and in his Jan. 20 Economic Report. Other committee members will be the Secretaries of the Treasury, Agriculture, Commerce and Labor, the Postmaster General and Dr. Raymond J. Saulnier, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers. (Weekly Report p. 96)

AGRICULTURE MESSAGE

President Eisenhower's special farm message, recommending lower and more flexible price supports, was sent to Congress Jan. 29 and immediately encountered widespread Congressional opposition. Accompanying the message was a memorandum from Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson which detailed the President's proposals and included other legislative recommendations for agriculture. (For texts of message and memorandum see p. 230, 231)

The President proposed that prices for all commodities currently under mandatory supports be related to a percentage of the average market price of a commodity for the immediately preceding years, rather than to a parity standard which reflects cost-price relationships of a previous period, usually 1910-14. Under the plan the "appropriate" percentage for a support level would be fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture at between 75 percent and 90 percent of the average. Currently, price supports for corn are determined by a similar system. (1958 Almanac p. 269)

As an alternative, the President recommended that if Congress still preferred to retain the parity concept in determining price supports, the Secretary should then be allowed broad flexibility -- ranging from 0 to 90 percent of parity -- in fixing support levels. Mr. Eisenhower said either of the changes "would be constructive."

The President said he opposed any direct payment or multiple price programs "which would tax the American consumer so as to permit sale for feed and export at lower prices."

Advocating the use of "food for peace," the President said he was "setting steps in motion to explore anew with other surplus-producing nations all practical means of utilizing the various agricultural surpluses of each in the interest of reinforcing peace and the well-being of friendly peoples throughout the world...."

Benson's memorandum dealt specifically with wheat, tobacco and peanuts. Benson said application of either of the alternative plans to these crops would provide farmers with greater freedom to produce and to compete in markets.

A new wheat program, Benson said, should also provide for eventual elimination of acreage allotments and marketing quotas. He said that if Congress retained the control concept in the wheat program, however, it was "essential" to tighten controls and close loopholes in order to reduce production. But he said the control approach was "drastic regimentation" which "would not be in the best long-time interest of wheat growers and agriculture generally." (Weekly Report p. 32)

Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee Chairman Allen J. Ellender (D La.) Jan. 29 said he did not see "a ghost of a chance" that Congress would approve the President's program. And House Agriculture Committee Chairman Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.) said abandonment of the parity principle would "set agriculture adrift in the economic stream...."

Benson told a Jan. 29 press conference he was "quite optimistic" that Congress in 1959 would enact, with bipartisan support, constructive farm legislation. He said the Administration did not plan to send Congress a bill embodying its proposals, but stood ready to assist in the drafting of legislation should it be called upon for such aid.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) Jan. 29 introduced a bill (S 791) that would establish minimum standards for the Federal-state unemployment insurance system. Thirty other Senators, including three Republicans joined Kennedy in sponsoring the bill. S 791 would establish a uniform jobless benefit period of 39 weeks and require each state to pay benefits equal to not less than half the worker's regular weekly wage unless such a payment would exceed two-thirds of the average weekly wage paid in the state. A similar bill (HR 3547) was introduced Jan. 29 in the House by Rep. Frank M. Karsten (D Mo.). President Eisenhower has called for a uniform 26-week benefit period with unemployment payments of "at least half" the worker's regular wage. (Weekly Report p. 98)

Congress in 1958 enacted legislation to extend temporarily the duration of the period in which unemployment compensation benefits could be paid. That law is due to expire April 1, 1959. (1958 Almanac p. 153)

OIL IMPORTS

Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) Jan. 30 said a Jan. 28 order by Leo A. Hoegh, director of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, for an accelerated investigation of oil imports was "a serious threat to our domestic oil industry," as well as a sign Congress should conduct its own inquiry "without delay." Hoegh's order gave oil companies and other interested parties 30 days to submit comments or protests as a possible forerunner of mandatory import controls. The present voluntary control program expires Feb. 28, and the President's Cabinet Committee on Oil Imports, which has been studying imports, is expected to make recommendations by then. (1958 Almanac p. 169)

O'Mahoney, in a statement, said he soon would introduce legislation "to preserve the exploration and development of our own petroleum-bearing areas by a realistic limitation of oil imports."

HEALTH FOR PEACE PLAN

Sen. Lister Hill (D Ala.) Feb. 2 introduced legislation (S J Res 41) calling for creation of a National Institute for International Medical Research, with an annual appropriation of \$50 million, to meet what he called "a critical need for concerted international planning, programming and prosecution of research." Hill said the main purpose of the "Health for Peace Act" was to mobilize United States health resources and to set up machinery to enable the U.S. "to play its proper role in a world-wide, health and medical research undertaking." The institute would be part of the National Institutes of Health, and would have its own advisory council, headed by the Surgeon General. S J Res 41 was co-sponsored by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.). Hill introduced similar legislation in 1958.

SENATE CONFIRMATIONS

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: Ex-Rep. Richard B. Wigglesworth (R Mass. 1929-1959) as Ambassador to Canada; Jan. 28.

T. Graydon Upton of Pennsylvania, a Republican, as an Assistant Secretary of Treasury; Jan. 29.

Dana Latham of California, a Republican, as Commissioner of Internal Revenue; Jan. 29.

William L. Mitchell of the District of Columbia as Commissioner of Social Security; Jan. 29.



Pressures On Congress

FARM MESSAGE REACTION

President Eisenhower's farm message (See p. 226, 230) was received with mixed emotions by the major farm organizations:

AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION -- Charles B. Shuman, president, Feb. 2 said he was "happy" that President Eisenhower had accepted the Farm Bureau proposal of relating support prices to the average market price of the immediately preceding years but could not agree with Mr. Eisenhower that any Secretary of Agriculture should have the discretionary authority to determine the appropriate percentage of the market price history which would be used to establish support levels.

NATIONAL FARMERS UNION -- John A. Baker, legislative director, Feb. 3 said the NFU was "refreshingly surprised" at President Eisenhower's recognition of the failure of the flexible farm policy, but the Union was "alarmed and saddened" that the President recommended only more of the same. NFU welcomed the President's proposals for "using food for peace," Baker said, but regretted that the emphasis was put on using accumulated surpluses for this purpose rather than offering an "imaginative program" to use the Nation's abundant production of future years.

NATIONAL GRANGE -- Herschel D. Newsom, grand master, Jan. 29 said "we were especially pleased" that the President indicated he saw the need for a farm program that builds markets but "much disappointed that the President failed to offer alternative programs" to raise farmers' income. "Programs which guarantee that the Government will take off the market that part of our production which the market will not absorb at a prescribed price," Newsom said, "can never be effective...."

NATIONAL MILK PRODUCERS FEDERATION -- E.M. Norton, secretary, Jan. 30 said both of the President's general proposals were "aimed at reducing price supports to meaningless levels." Norton said "a price support level fixed at 75 percent of the average price paid for manufacturing milk in the past three years would mean a support level of \$2.44 per hundredweight, which is 62 cents below the current \$3.06 established under the present law. At 90 percent of a three-year average the support level would be \$2.93."

LABOR PUSHES SCHOOL BILL

James B. Carey, vice president of the AFL-CIO and president of the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, Jan. 26 in San Francisco before the 19th annual convention of the National School Boards Assn. said: "We're going to have to tell Representatives and Senators bluntly that when they come up for reelection, labor will remember what action they took or failed to take on school construction and teachers' salaries."

Carey said the AFL-CIO would pressure Congress to override any veto on school construction legislation. The AFL-CIO has endorsed the Murray-Thompson bill (S 2, HR 965) which eventually would provide \$4.7 billion a year for school construction and teachers' salaries. (Weekly Report p. 211)

Businessmen in Politics

The Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. Jan 29 launched a political education campaign with a plea by Arthur H. Motley, Parade Publications president, for businessmen to gallop into the political lists.

Motley announced a course in practical politics to be offered by the Chamber to any group in the Nation. He said he expected 300,000 - 400,000 persons to take the course in 1959. The course consists of nine two-hour sessions. It is available to anyone, with the pamphlets costing \$6 and the instruction manual \$12.

Motley said the Chamber will not put up any money for the course because the cost of the pamphlets makes it self-financing. He said the course is not "anti-anything, but a course designed to give businessmen and others political know-how. Our long-range goal is better government."

ARMS RACE PLEA

Twenty-two science, religious, business and labor leaders Feb. 2 sent identical messages to President Eisenhower, British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan and Russian Premier Nikita Khrushchev urging "vigorous, constructive and constant leadership to find a way to end the arms race which is placing the future of all mankind in jeopardy."

Organizations whose leaders signed the letters included Americans for Democratic Action, Friends Committee, National Council of Churches of Christ in the USA, National Farmers Union, and International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (AFL-CIO). Individuals signing the letters included Norman Thomas, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Norman Cousins.

Pressure Points

● **AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION** -- The ACLU Jan. 20, asked the Federal Communications Commission to require all applicants for radio and television licenses to describe the kinds of programs they intended to present, including those on news, public affairs and religion. The ACLU said such a procedure would be "a reasonable technique" for determining whether an applicant would run the station "in the public interest, convenience and necessity" as required by Federal law.

● **NATIONAL FEDERATION OF INDEPENDENT BUSINESS** -- The organization Feb. 2 said 91 percent of its members favored stronger laws to ban secondary boycotts. The estimate was based on a poll conducted through the group's magazine.

● **MILK BILL** -- Sens. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) and William Proxmire (D Wis.) Feb. 2 introduced a bill (S 862) designed to increase the consumption of milk by distributing it free to needy families. Humphrey said he introduced the bill at the request of the National Milk Producers Federation.

Protest Brewing

A postal drop of tea bags is coming down on Congressional offices.

The tea bags are part of a Federal economy campaign being conducted by the Independent American, a conservative newspaper published in New Orleans, La. The newspaper is mailing out cards for people to send to Members of Congress. Each card has a place for tying on a tea bag to symbolize the Boston Tea Party protest against taxation.

DEPLETION ALLOWANCES DEFENDED

The Independent Petroleum Assn. of America, a spokesman for the domestic oil industry, Feb. 4 began distribution of the first of a series of pamphlets defending oil depletion allowances.

Russell B. Brown, IPAA general counsel, wrote members that "there is increasing evidence that the depletion tax provision may be subject to intensive review during this session of Congress." Oil and gas producers may deduct 27.5 percent from their gross income before figuring how much they owe in Federal income taxes.

The IPAA pamphlet states that every depletion dollar freed for searching for new oil reserves was matched by two dollars put up by producers.

Lobbyist Registrations

Twenty-four registrations were filed under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act between Jan. 22-30.

Registrations are listed by category (with employers listed alphabetically): Business, Citizens, Farm, Foreign, Individuals, Labor, Military and Veterans and Professional. Where certain information is not listed (such as legislative interest or compensation), such information was not filed by the registrant.

Business Groups

● EMPLOYER -- American Steamship Committee on Conference Studies, 206 Barr Bldg., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- STANLEY G. HOLMES, 206 Barr Bldg., 910 17th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/30/59.

Legislative Interest -- Steamship dual rate and conference systems.

Compensation -- \$1,000 monthly.

● EMPLOYER -- American Taxicab Assn. Inc., 4415 N. California Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Registrant -- CHAPMAN, WOLFSOHN AND FRIEDMAN, law firm, 425 13th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/30/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation affecting the taxicab industry."

Previous Registrations -- Law firm of Chapman and Wolfsohn registered for Union Nacional de Productores de Azucar, Mexico (1955 Almanac p. 702); Chapman, Wolfsohn and Friedman registered for Camera Minera de Mexico (1957 Almanac p. 670); American Taxicab Assn. Inc., American Importers of Brass and Copper Mill Products Inc., L.L. McCandless Estate and Vanadium Corp. of America (1958 Almanac p. 732, 746, 754).

● EMPLOYER -- American Telephone and Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- HAROLD H. SCHRÖEDER, 1000 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/27/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Matters affecting communications."

Compensation -- \$1,000 monthly.

● EMPLOYER -- International Assn. of Ice Cream Manufacturers, 1105 Barr Bldg., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- JOHN F. SPEER JR., 1105 Barr Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/23/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation which may affect the ice cream industry."

● EMPLOYER -- National Shoe Manufacturers Assn., 342 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- MERRIL A. WATSON, 342 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. Filed 1/22/59.

Legislative Interest -- "HR 1320, the Shoe Labeling Act; legislation affecting the shoe industry, labor imports, and S 11, the Fair Trade Act."

Compensation -- \$2,000 yearly.

● EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- SAND PRODUCTS CORP., 2489 National Bank Bldg., Detroit, Mich. Filed 1/29/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation dealing with removal of restrictions on Great Lakes ships and matters relating thereto."

2. Registrant -- COLES AND GOERTNER, law firm, 1000 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/29/59.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer above.

Previous Registrations -- Law firm registered for Browning Lines Inc. (1956 Almanac p. 670); Detroit Atlantic Navigation Corp. (1957 Almanac p. 746). Marvin J. Coles, a partner in the firm, registered for Alaska Freight Express Corp. (1948 Almanac p. 430); American President Lines Ltd., Grace Line Inc., Keystone Shipping Co., Lykes Bros. Shipping Co., Mississippi Shipping Co. Inc., Moore-McCormack Lines Inc., Paco Tankers, Socony-Vacuum Oil Inc., Standard Oil Co. (Marine Dept.), United Mail Steamship Co. and Dichman, Wright and Pugh Inc. (1949 Almanac p. 850, 851); Wisconsin and Michigan Steamship Co. and the Committee for the Promotion of Tramp Shipping Under the American Flag in Foreign Commerce (1950 Almanac p. 780, 781); New York Foreign Freight Forwarders and Brokers Assn. (1947 Almanac p. 763).

● EMPLOYER -- Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co., Hurt Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

Registrant -- JASPER N. DORSEY, 1001 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/23/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Matters affecting communications."

Compensation -- \$500 monthly.

● EMPLOYER -- Standard Oil Co., 910 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Registrant -- JAMES W. RICHARDS, Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), 1000 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/23/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation which affects the oil industry."

● **EMPLOYER** -- U.S. Cane Sugar Refiners Assn., 1001 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C.

1. Registrant -- HUGH PETERSON, 1001 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/30/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Any general legislation which affects the sugar industry."

Previous Registrations -- Registered for the same group (1951 Almanac p. 699).

2. Registrant -- Ex-Rep. H.M. BALDRIDGE (R Neb., 1931-33), 1001 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/30/59.

Legislative Interest -- Same as Peterson above.

Previous Registrations -- Registered for same group (1955 Almanac p. 696).

Citizens Groups

● **EMPLOYER** -- Businessmen's Committee for Hawaiian Statehood, Honolulu, Hawaii.

1. Registrant -- DAWSON, GRIFFIN, PICKENS AND RIDDELL, law firm, 731 Washington Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/26/59.

Legislative Interest -- "HR 50 and S50, bills to provide for the admission of the state of Hawaii into the Union."

Previous Registrations -- C.I.T. Financial Corp., National Consumers Life Council (1959 Weekly Report p. 123, 152).

2. Registrant -- JERRY N. GRIFFIN, law firm of Dawson, Griffin, Pickens and Riddell, 731 Washington Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/26/59.

Legislative Interest -- Same as law firm above.

Previous Registrations -- C.I.T. Financial Corp. (Weekly Report p. 152).

● **EMPLOYER** -- Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, 421 7th Ave., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- CLARK FOREMAN, P.O. Box 1275, Washington, D.C. Filed 1/21/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Protection of constitutional rights; opposition to bills which would infringe these rights and support of bills which would abolish current infringements."

Compensation -- \$2,500 yearly.

Expenses -- \$1,500 yearly.

Previous Registrations -- Southern Conference for Human Welfare (1947 Almanac p. 767).

● **EMPLOYER** -- National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn., 2000 Florida Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- THOMAS M. VENABLES, 2000 Florida Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/23/59.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation affecting the rural electrification program provided for under the REA Act of 1936, as amended."

Foreign Groups

● **EMPLOYER** -- Philippine War Damage Claimants Assn., Escolta Bldg., 46 Escolta, Manila, P.I.

Registrant -- JOHN A. O'DONNELL, lawyer, 1025 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/30/59.

Legislative Interest -- "War claims and other similar legislation of interest to those suffering war damage in the Philippines."

Previous Registrations -- See Weekly Report p. 124.

Individuals

● **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- ANDREW F. JACOBSON, 1476 S. 4th St., Salt Lake City, Utah. Filed 1/23/59.

Legislative Interest -- "The coining of money and the regulation thereof by Congress; a time limit on the value of money; establishment of a Federally owned banking system through which low interest loans would be made to private businesses and individuals."

● **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- HAROLD G. JACOBSON, 1476 S. 4th St., Salt Lake City, Utah. Filed 1/23/59.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

● **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- PHILLIP TOCKER, 3335 Herring Ave., Waco, Texas. Filed 1/23/59.

Legislative Interest -- Legislation affecting the outdoor advertising industry.

● **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- ROBERT WATSON, lawyer, Tower Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/28/59.

Legislative Interest -- "A bill for the relief of Chung Ching Wei."

Labor Groups

● **EMPLOYER** -- Brotherhood of Railway Clerks (AFL-CIO), 1015 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Registrant -- HENRY P. SCHMIDT, 77 Lincoln St., Jersey City, N.J. Filed 1/23/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation of interest to my organization and to labor in general."

Previous Registrations -- Registered for same group in 1948, 1950, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1956 and 1957 (1948 Almanac p. 433; 1950 Almanac p. 785; 1952 Almanac p. 448; 1953 Almanac p. 599; 1954 Almanac p. 703; 1956 Almanac p. 690; 1957 Almanac p. 767).

● **EMPLOYER** -- National Rural Letter Carriers Assn., Warner Bldg., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- TOMMY M. MARTIN, Warner Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/29/59.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation under consideration in the Congress affecting postal employees."

Compensation -- \$160 monthly.

Expenses -- \$40 monthly.

● **EMPLOYER** -- United Automobile, Aircraft, Agricultural Implement Workers of America (AFL-CIO), Solidarity House, 8000 E. Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Registrant -- RALPH SHOWALTER, 1126 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/22/59.

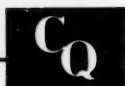
Legislative Interest -- "Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, prosperity and general welfare."

Military and Veterans Groups

● **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE INC., 1830 Jefferson Pl. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/22/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting the general welfare, especially in the fields of international affairs, civil rights and liberties and veterans' benefits."

Previous Registrations -- Organization registered in 1954 (1954 Almanac p. 705).



Presidential Report

PRESIDENT'S FARM MESSAGE CALLS FOR PRICE SUPPORT REVISION

Following are the texts of President Eisenhower's farm message, which was sent to Congress Jan. 29, and an accompanying memorandum from Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson:

EISENHOWER MESSAGE

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

There are produced, in the United States, some 250 farm commodities. The law has required that prices of 12 of these be supported at prescribed minimum levels. It is this requirement, together with the level of required support, that has created our farm surplus problems. Farmers who produce cattle, hogs, poultry, fruits, vegetables, and various other products the prices of which are not supported, -- as well as those who produce crops the prices of which are supported at discretionary levels -- have generally experienced growing markets rather than a build-up of stocks in warehouses.

Three of the 12 mandatory products (wheat, corn and cotton) account for about 85 percent of the Federal inventory of price-supported commodities though they produce only 20 percent of the total cash farm income.

The price-support and production-control program has not worked.

1. Most of the dollars are spent on the production of a relatively few large producers.

Nearly a million and a half farms produce wheat. Ninety percent of the expenditures for price support on wheat result from production of about half of these farms -- the largest ones.

Nearly a million farms produce cotton. Seventy-five percent of the expenditures for cotton price support result from production of about one-fourth of these farms -- the largest ones.

For other supported crops, a similarly disproportionate share of the expenditure goes to the large producers.

For wheat, cotton and rice producers who have allotments of 100 acres or more, the net budgetary expenditures per farm for the present fiscal year are approximately as follows:

wheat	\$ 7,000 per farm
cotton	\$10,000 per farm
rice	\$10,000 per farm

Though some presently unknown share of these expenditures will eventually be recovered through surplus disposal, the final cost of the operation will undoubtedly be impressively large.

Clearly, the existing price support program channels most of the dollars to those who store the surpluses and to relatively few producers of a few crops. It does little to help the farmers in greatest difficulty. For small operators the Rural Development Program approach, which helps develop additional sources of income, has clearly demonstrated that it is a far better alternative.

2. The control program doesn't control.

Mandatory supports are at a level which so stimulates new technology and the flow of capital into production as to offset, in large part, the control effort. Despite acreage allotments and marketing quotas, despite a large soil bank program and despite massive surplus disposal, Government investment in farm commodities will soon be at a new record high. On July 1, 1959, total Government investment in farm commodities will total \$9.1 billion. Investment in commodities for which price support is mandatory will total \$7.6 billion, of which \$7.5 billion will consist of those crops designated by law as basic commodities: wheat, corn, cotton, rice, peanuts and tobacco. And these stocks are increasing rather than diminishing.

We already hold such huge stocks of wheat that if not one bushel of the oncoming crop were harvested we would still have more than enough for domestic use, export sales, foreign donation and needed carry-over for an entire year.

3. The program is excessively expensive.

When the 1958 crops have come into Government ownership, the cost, in terms of storage, interest and other charges, of managing our inventory of supported crops, for which commercial markets do not exist at the support levels, will be running at a staggering rate, in excess of a billion dollars a year. Unless fundamental changes are made, this annual cost will rise. This sum is approximately equal to the record amount being spent in fiscal 1960 by the Federal Government on all water resource projects in the United States including power, flood control, reclamation and improvement of rivers and harbors.

During the present fiscal year, the net budgetary outlay for programs for the stabilization of farm prices and farm income will be \$5.4 billion. \$4.3 billion of this is for commodities for which price supports are mandatory. While some unpredictable part of this outlay will be recovered in later years through sales for dollars, sales for foreign currency and through barter, the cost will be great, especially when compared with the net income of all farm operators in the United States, which in 1958 was \$13 billion. Budgetary expenditures primarily for the support of farm prices and farm income are now equal to about 40 percent of net farm income. Not a bushel of wheat nor a pound of cotton presently is exported without direct cost to the Federal Treasury.

Heavy costs might be justifiable if they were temporary, if they were solving the problems of our farmers, and if they were leading to a better balance of supplies and markets. But unfortunately this is not true.

These difficulties are not to be attributed to any failure on the part of our farm people, who have done an outstanding job of producing efficiently. They have in fact responded to the price incentive as farm people -- and other people -- traditionally have. Our farm families deserve programs that build markets. Instead they have programs that lose markets. This is because the over-all standards for the programs that they have are outdated relationships that existed nearly half a century ago. This was before 60 percent of our present population was born. At that time it took 106 man hours to grow and harvest one-hundred bushels of wheat. In recent years it has taken not 106 but 22. Since then the yield of wheat has doubled. Similar dramatic changes have occurred for other crops. It is small wonder that a program developed many years ago to meet the problems of depression and war is ill-adapted to a time of prosperity, peace and revolutionary changes in production.

The need to reduce the incentives for excess production has been explicit in the three special messages on agriculture which I have previously sent to the Congress. The point has repeatedly been made by the Secretary of Agriculture in his testimony and in his statements to the Congress. The Congress has moved in the right direction but by an insufficient amount. There has been a general tendency to underestimate the pace at which farm technology has been moving forward. Hence there has been a tendency to underestimate the production-inducing effect of the prescribed minimum price support levels.

RECOMMENDATION

I recommend that prices for those commodities subject to mandatory supports be related to a percentage of the average market price during the immediately preceding years. The appropriate percentage of the average market price should be discretionary with the Secretary of Agriculture at a level not less than 75 and not more than 90 percent of such average in accordance with the general guidelines set forth in the law. Growers of corn, our most valuable crop, have already chosen, by referendum vote, program changes which include supports based on such an average of market prices.

If, despite the onrush of science in agriculture, resulting in dramatic increases in yields per acre, the Congress still prefers to relate price supports to existing standards, the Secretary

should be given discretion to establish the level in accordance with the guidelines now fixed by law for all commodities except those for which supports presently are mandatory.

Either of these changes would be constructive. The effect of either would be to reconcile the farm program with the facts of modern agriculture, to reduce the incentive for unrealistic production, to move in the direction of easing production controls, to permit the growth of commercial markets and to cut the cost of Federal programs.

As we move to realistic farm programs, we must continue our vigorous efforts further to expand markets and find additional outlets for our farm products, both at home and abroad. In these efforts, there is an immediate and direct bearing on the cause of world peace. Food can be a powerful instrument for all the free world in building a durable peace. We and other surplus-producing nations must do our very best to make the fullest constructive use of our abundance of agricultural products to this end. These past four years our special export programs have provided friendly food-deficit nations with four billion dollars worth of farm products that we have in abundance. I am setting steps in motion to explore anew with other surplus-producing nations all practical means of utilizing the various agricultural surpluses of each in the interest of reinforcing peace and the well-being of friendly peoples throughout the world -- in short, using food for peace.

Certain details regarding the needed changes in law, particularly with reference to wheat, are appended to this message in the form of a memorandum to me from the Secretary of Agriculture.

Difficulties of the present program should not drive us to programs which would involve us in even greater trouble. I refer to direct payment programs, which could soon make virtually all farm people dependent, for a large share of their income, upon annual appropriations from the Federal Treasury. I refer also to various multiple price programs, which would tax the American consumer so as to permit sale for feed and export at lower prices.

To assist the Congress in discharging its responsibility, the Administration stands ready, as always, to provide the appropriate committees with studies, factual data and judgments. Continuation of the price support and production control programs in their present form would be intolerable. I urge the Congress to deal promptly with this problem.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

THE WHITE HOUSE,

January 29, 1959.

BENSON MEMORANDUM

January 19, 1959

Herewith is supplied information regarding needed farm legislation. Comments and recommendations are made concerning certain commodities and general agricultural programs. In the case of wheat and some other crops, alternative proposals are offered.

1. Relating price supports to a percentage of market prices during the immediately preceding years. This proposal would permit the gradual shift to more realistic levels of price support. At the same time, it would permit rather wide latitude for the establishment of support prices for individual commodities. These prices could be determined in accordance with the general guidelines now provided by law for all commodities for which price support is discretionary.

The alternative program provides for giving the Secretary the same discretion in fixing the level of price supports as he has for most crops, if the parity formula as a basis for price supports is retained by the Congress. This recommendation has been made previously. It needs no other elaboration than to say that the commodities now supported on a mandatory basis would, under this proposal, be treated in the same manner as other commodities now are.

2. Wheat. The accelerated build-up of stocks of wheat is now estimated to reach 1.5 billion bushels as of July 1, 1960, with an investment of the Federal Government totaling \$3.5 billion.

Two alternatives should be considered by the Congress:

A. Relaxation of controls. The preferable approach would be to give wheat growers a program that would permit them freedom to produce and compete for markets. Congress can put such a program into effect by changing the law along the following lines:

(a) Base price supports for wheat on a percentage of average market prices of the immediately preceding years or, if the existing standard is retained, give the Secretary the same discretion as he has for most other commodities.

(b) Eliminate all acreage allotments and marketing quotas for wheat as soon as price supports are adjusted to feed-use relationships.

(c) Adjust the Conservation Reserve Program to aid temporarily in the transition.

Certain advantageous consequences would result from this approach. Better land use would come about, with high hazard land going into pasture and hay. Other conservation measures would be adopted by farmers. Farmers could more effectively manage their farms and crop rotations. There would be an adjustment of acreage between such competing crops as corn, grain sorghums and soybeans.

B. The control route. If the control concept is to be retained in the wheat program, it is essential that the loopholes be closed and effective actions be taken to bring production down until stocks are reduced to desirable levels. The legislative changes needed would include such as the following:

(a) Base price supports on a percentage of average market prices of the immediately preceding years, or, if the present standard is retained, give the Secretary the same discretion as he has for most other commodities.

(b) Eliminate the provision allowing any farmer to produce and market up to 15 acres of wheat. This loophole alone will account for some 600 million bushels or 40 percent of the estimated accumulated carry-over as of July 1, 1960.

(c) Permit all wheat growers to vote in the marketing quota referendum -- not just the larger producers.

(d) Base compliance with acreage allotments on a planted, rather than a harvested basis.

(e) Increase the penalty rate for overplanting to a point that will stop this practice.

(f) Base the penalty for overplanting on the actual overproduction rather than the normal yield per acre.

(g) Eliminate the 55 million acre minimum to allow adjusting the acreage to the amount of wheat that can be sold for dollars under the support price that prevails.

(h) Consider allotments on a bushelage instead of an acreage basis.

The control aspect of this approach is drastic regimentation which Congress has not been willing to impose. While this approach might have merit for an emergency adjustment period, it would not be in the best long-time interest of wheat growers and agriculture generally.

3. Tobacco. Farmers who grow tobacco have been losing markets at home and abroad. As prices of U.S. tobacco increase, foreign buyers change their blends and turn to other sources of supply. They may never be induced to return to our markets. The present old laws result in price supports at continually rising levels. Acreages at home have been severely cut to low levels while acreage and production expand abroad.

Legislation should be enacted to relate the support price to the market average or, if the parity formula as a basis for price supports is continued in use, to provide wide discretion in the level of supports. In addition, modifications of the control program may be in order. Tobacco growers have widely discussed the desirability of modifying the present acreage control system. Their ideas of providing either a poundage quota or a poundage-acreage control have merit.

4. Peanuts. The consumption of peanuts is responsive to price changes. When price supports go up the use is cut; when prices are made more competitive the market expands. It is clear that the law should be changed so that farmers growing peanuts can compete more effectively for markets.

If price supports were related to the average of market prices during the immediately preceding years, as recommended,

acres could be expanded until they were eventually free of control. If the present standard is continued in use, provision should be made for wider discretion in the level of supports. A supplementary approach would be to authorize a marketing agreement and order program. This would make it possible for the various segments of the industry to cooperate in handling their marketing problems without financial reliance on Government.

Both approaches could be provided in the law, leaving it to growers to adopt a marketing agreement and order program should they at any time consider it desirable.

5. **Extension of Title I - PL 480.** Under Public Law 480 we have provided other nations with substantial quantities of our agricultural products. Some is donated to meet special emergencies, but most is sold for local currency. This currency is used to help develop local economies and to develop markets abroad for U.S. products. All this is done with care to avoid disturbing the normal pattern of commercial trade.

PL 480 has been of major assistance in expanding our exports to higher levels. It should be extended, with additional authorization for sales for foreign currencies to permit continued constructive use of U.S. farm products abroad.

6. **Conservation Reserve.** This authority to take land out of production for a period of years is another special program to help reduce burdensome surpluses. It also helps promote sound conservation practices especially on marginal land, and conserves productive capacity for future years when more crops will be needed. There should be a three-year extension of the authority for the Conservation Reserve.

7. **Research.** Agriculture in all of its aspects has become increasingly dependent upon science and technology. This Nation is pre-eminent in the scope and quality of its agricultural research. It must stay pre-eminent. The continuous flow of products from our farms, ranches and forests, the wise use and management of our lands, the economical provision of water to meet ever enlarging needs, the widest contribution of land products to the Nation's economy -- all these things require a strong and well-balanced program of continuous research. Our research effort in agriculture, forestry and land management must emphasize the marketing and utilization, including industrial utilization, which our farms, ranches and forests produce in such abundance.

The Department of Agriculture, together with our land grant colleges and universities, is fully capable of managing efficiently whatever increased public expenditures can be provided for these activities.

8. **Other recommendations are:**

A. Provision should be made for participation by states in programs to meet problems caused by drought and other natural disasters.

B. Permissive legislation should be enacted to further strengthen REA by enabling borrowers from REA to meet their financial needs for the future while relieving the Federal budget of unnecessary demands.

C. Permissive legislation is needed to enable the Farmers Home Administration to utilize repayments of principal as a financial resource through a revolving fund operation.

D. The Sugar Act, which will terminate in 1960, should be dealt with in this session to permit orderly advance planning by growers and the industry.

Early action by the Congress along the above lines would be in the interest of our farm people and of every American.

EZRA TAFT BENSON

EXCHANGE CONFERENCE SPEECH

Following is the text, as delivered, of President Eisenhower's Jan. 30 remarks to the Third National Conference on Exchange of Persons in Washington, D.C.:

Mr. Holland, members of the Board of Trustees of the Institute of International Relations, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is a privilege to greet the members of this audience, all dedicated to the promotion of knowledge of all peoples by all other peoples.

The theme for this conference -- "World Peace through International Exchange of Persons" -- suggests one of the most promising gateways for reaching our most sought after goal -- a

just and lasting peace. We realize that peace demands understanding. I know of no better single method of reaching mutual understanding than by multiplying our international contacts through people-to-people diplomacy. Fourteen years ago, delegates from the world over met in San Francisco to draft the United Nation's Charter. One experience that accompanied this meeting seems to have some relevance for us today.

To escape the tedious strain of weeks of conferences, a party of a geographer, a statesman and a lawyer driven by an Army sergeant took a trip to the Redwoods. Walking among the giant trees, the geographer remarked that while it would be a slight exaggeration to say that over every square mile of the earth's surface, dust particles from the entire earth's surface circulated, the statement was, to all intents, true. To this, the statesman replied, "If only we might have the same interchange of peoples and ideas, our troubling problems of the San Francisco Conference would be resolved over night." From the lawyer came the jesting comment, "This is the greatest violation of private property rights that I have ever heard." But the final observation came from the Army sergeant, "What this means to me," he said quietly, "is that we're all really living in each other's backyard."

Now each passing year since the drafting of the United Nation's Charter has brought new reminders of a closer relationship among the peoples of all nations. As the world has moved through tensions and intermittent crises, the importance of our interdependence has been strikingly driven home by far reaching developments in atomic fission, electronic communication and swifter than sound flight. Today when the possibility of war carries with it a threat to the survival of civilization, the urgency of dealing effectively with all threats to peace is self-evident.

Mutual understanding is more than important -- it is vital.

The exchange of persons is one approach by which we may work for understanding along many fronts. The need is for a continuous activity based upon the common sense belief that understanding is an exportable item to all nations, including our own. We are glad to welcome here to our shores students, educators, lawyers, scientists, artists, government officials and others from distant lands, and it is equally important that Americans also enjoy the enriching experience of work and study in other nations. Such programs, I am happy to note, are receiving constant encouragement and support from the 139 public and private organizations that are represented here today. Here I should say this group is growing very rapidly, because the statistics given to me yesterday, allowing me to write down 130 -- on the way over here, your president told me it was 139.

Now the education and training of our people for effective service in our Government's overseas activities is important. Because of this the Secretary of State has recently appointed a Special Assistant for the Coordination of International Educational and Cultural Relations. The exchange of persons is an essential feature of this training effort.

Now peace is a goal that must never slip from focus. We have the resources and faith in ourselves to do our part for its attainment. But we must use these resources wisely. We must use some of our strength to bolster and free nations that, with us, stand as the defenders of freedom and which, with us, work for the achievement of a just peace.

For a moment may I digress to mention a related matter that deeply concerns all of us. I refer to the funds that are appropriated by the Congress every year to enable our friends around the world better to defend themselves and to maintain their independence through viable economies. Of all the money which this country lays out in one year, none of it contributes more to the security of our Nation and to freedom than that allocated to our Mutual Security Programs.

Those in public and private life who would have us cut America's mutual aid and loan programs simply do not understand what these programs mean to peace and to America's safety. Any cutback of present budgetary levels for our Mutual Security Programs would require additional outlays for our own security forces, far greater than any amount that could possibly be so saved. Moreover such reductions would in the long run dilute the faith of our allies in America's determination and ability to exercise leadership for freedom. I shall do all in my power to insure that our friends around the world will not have their faith in these American purposes undermined.

Building friendships among nations through the exchange of individuals is not an idea of startling novelty. Nor is it work that can be undertaken only through a single program of grand design. The very term "People-to-people diplomacy" implies a healthy variety of programs -- lots of them. To each of you here today, along with the organizations that you represent, and to the Institute of International Education which will have a 40th anniversary celebration tonight, I extend warmest congratulations on your exchange work.

I hope your joint efforts will ever grow and multiply. We need more individual diplomats from Main Street, from our farms, schools, laboratories -- from every walk of life. People-to-people diplomacy means thousands of part-time ambassadors -- all working for better relationships among all peoples. And the finest definition of an ambassador, you will recall, is this: "He is, above all else, a man of peace."

And I would like to add again my expression of appreciation to each member of the groups here assembled, because of the

personal work used to make these ideals or purposes that I have so haltingly tried to express become a reality. I could think of no finer work that you are doing, for yourself, your family, your Nation -- indeed, for civilization. Thank you very much. It has been a great privilege to be with you.

OTHER STATEMENTS

Other recent public statements by President Eisenhower:

Jan. 27 -- Letter accepting the resignation of Dudley C. Sharp as Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

Jan. 31 -- Letter accepting the resignation of James H. Smith Jr. as director of the International Cooperation Administration.

Feb. 2 -- Proclamation designating the week beginning May 3, 1959 as National Youth Fitness Week.

THE TEXT OF PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S FEB. 4 PRESS CONFERENCE

Following is the text of President Eisenhower's Feb. 4 press conference, the 49th of his second term, which was held one week after his 48th (Weekly Report p. 147):

THE PRESIDENT: Please sit down. Well, ladies and gentlemen, I got you out a little earlier this morning because, as you know, I am trying to go down to Georgia for the rest of the week. I would like to talk for a few moments about two bills in the Congress, one the Housing Bill and one the Airport Bill.

HOUSING BILL

The Housing Bill provides a much more expansive program than the Budget does. For example, it has a very much expanded assistance to colleges where we had about \$200 million of five-seventy-five, I believe it is, that kind of thing. There is additional money in some of the bills for direct loans for veterans. I recommended proper rates, competitive rates of interest, which would make it unnecessary for the Federal Government to continue in the business of direct lending. But, in any event, the effect of this bill in the Senate I think will be about in the next several years \$1,300,000,000 more than I would recommend. Now, this means that right off in the very first bill the budget is to be unbalanced.

Many leaders of Congress in the past have talked to me, and I mean congressional leaders from both parties, about the need for keeping expenditures within our income, avoiding the cheapening of our money. I believe in that, and I am going to do every possible thing I can to keep expenditures within that level. Now I wonder why, if we are going to ask for these new expenditures, and everybody admitting that deficit spending is certainly not a good thing, why doesn't each one of these bills include a measure for increasing taxes? That would be the straightforward, honest way to see whether the United States really wants this kind of thing.

I don't believe that we should have higher taxes, and I do not believe that the United States wants higher taxes. That means to me living within your income by avoiding unnecessary expenditures.

I stand on this, and you are going to hear me saying this often during the coming session, and you will probably get weary of it, but it is honest and I think all of us should try to reason with ourselves, with our own minds, what it means if we just go into this reckless spending.

AIRPORT BILL

Now, in the Airport Bill, the Airport Bill of the Administration directs itself to one factor and one factor only: Improving the safety of flying, whether it is in the air, take-off, or when you are arriving. It is not interested and does not interest itself in building a nice, lovely administration building and things that we would call, for the railroads, these depots. The Federal Government did not build the terminals for either the railways or for the buses. I see no reason for doing it for the air terminals.

But this matter of safety is very, very important, emphasizing again the very sad accident this morning. Now, General Quesada informs me that there is no evidence that any failure of the airways system, safety system, had anything to do with this particular

accident, but this is sure: No money put into the building of the terminal, the buildings, administrative buildings and other conveniences, could have avoided or helped to avoid that kind of accident.

I think we should put our money in that, and not into these things which are unnecessary, no matter how desirable they may seem to be to the locality. The locality ought to pay for those things, and the Government is certainly going to do its part to keep flying safe. Remember, there are 35,000 individuals right now operating on this thing. I can give you all sorts of statistics. We have helped in the past. We have put money in 40 airports, of which last year there was less than an average of 10 planes stationed.

There are all sorts of places where this money is not needed, but it is needed for improving flying safety, and that is what I believe we should do.

And, above all, let us remember, since we are doing necessary things, again we have the effect on budget, and why should we cheapen dollars, and in the air field, in the airplane business, having higher rates, higher flying rates, and making everything more expensive, more expensive for the housewife and for you and for me and for everybody else. I am against it. Now I have had my say. (Laughter).

VIRGINIA INTEGRATION

Q. DAYTON MOORE, United Press International: Mr. President, do you consider Virginia's orderly start on integration of public schools to be a good model for other Southern States?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I would put it in this way. I certainly feel that all of us should compliment the state officials who determined that there was going to be no evidence and no occurrence of violence in this kind of thing. I am certainly very proud of the parents, the way they performed their duties, and the children themselves.

And there was one incident I think was reported in the papers yesterday or this morning of this group of honor students in Norfolk themselves paying for advertisements in the local newspapers to say that they wanted their schools opened and they wanted it done in an orderly fashion, and this to my mind is the most important thing of all, because I believe we are beginning to understand that we must have some consideration for our fellow man, if democracy is going to work, and I think the evidence that a little education and a little effort to understand is growing, is heartening indeed. But I repeat that I think all the officials and everybody else that was concerned should be complimented.

GERMAN BORDER INCIDENT

Q. JOHN SCALI, Associated Press: Mr. President, Soviet border guards have stopped an American Army truck convoy, and they have demanded the right to inspect it before they allow it to proceed. Could you tell us whether we have any intention of allowing the Soviet border guards to inspect such cargoes, and could you comment on this situation, generally?

THE PRESIDENT: The position we have always held that the responsibility voluntarily undertaken by the four occupying powers of maintaining their forces in Berlin was one that did not necessarily give the right of supporting those forces. Now we felt that

since we had to perform that responsibility, we had the right to bring in the kind of supplies and remove the same kind of supplies from that particular spot, Berlin. Therefore, we have never acknowledged any right of inspection on the part of another of the participating powers with respect to our cargoes and the kind of equipment and supplies we are carrying forward.

Now we feel, in other words, this is a violation of the agreements, both implied if not always explicitly stated, because, naturally, the people that made these could not foresee every kind of little difficulty that could occur, and so we believe it is a violation of the implied agreement, arrangement between the four, and while up to this moment the protests have been only at the local level by the military, we have this morning lodged a vigorous protest with the Foreign Office in Moscow. Whether or not that message has yet been delivered, I do not know; but I do know we have sent it.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION

Q. ROWLAND EVANS, JR., New York Herald Tribune: Mr. President, in view of the transition in Virginia, I wondered whether you thought that strong civil rights legislation touching on education and integration in the schools could be more harmful than beneficial, whether you would discuss that for a moment.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I do not know what is strong legislation and what is not strong. I do believe that legislation that is certain to exacerbate the whole situation, that is going to raise tempers and increase prejudices, could be far more harmful than good.

Now, I do believe there are certain aspects in which the laws show vacant spots, and certainly I, for one, will never propose anything of this kind where I do not believe that the American public would see it as moderate and decent and with the purpose of improving and not worsening the situation, and I believe if you try to do things that would give people the right, or at least even the possibility of saying the Federal Government is trying to set up a great Federal police and give it the responsibility of seeing whether each citizen is doing his duty, is avoiding a violation of the law, that would be a wicked thing, and we are not trying to do anything like that.

AIRPORT FACILITIES

Q. SARAH MCLENDON, Camden Courier-Post: Mr. President, Sarah McClendon of the Camden Courier-Post. (Laughter). THE PRESIDENT: May I ask you, is that a new one?

Q. Well, somewhat.

Sir, in South Jersey there are hundreds of thousands of acres of land that could be had for a decent, adequate airport jet terminal to serve big cities, Washington and New York, by quick monorail facilities, and the officials in those counties have this plan well worked out. Now, would you not say, on the contrary, that this New York airport terminal might have had something to do with that airplane crash, by reason of location, and maybe if there were more Federal funds for locating airports away from big cities, it might be safer.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, you are getting into a very involved question. New York located that port, and I believe there was another one built out at Idlewild to take planes that were considered a little bit more difficult to handle. Now, that particular kind of idea that you now describe, well, I have never heard it talked in circles, in governmental circles; I've never spoken to General Quesada, who I think is the authority in this field, still, I do believe it is -- informally -- it is something that people are talking quite a bit about, to get these long flights coming into areas where the maximum safety will be achieved, and then from there, either by helicopter or any other kind of a method, why, the distribution will be made.

But safety itself, as we are taking it, is devoted -- so far as we are studying it -- is devoted to the fields that do exist and are used, and this other is a much greater problem than what we have yet talked about.

KHRUSHCHEV SPEECH

Q. ROD MacLEISH, Westinghouse Broadcasting Company: Mr. President, sir, could you give us your assessment of Mr. Khrushchev's 6-hour oration before the Communist Party Congress in Moscow, especially his contention that competition should be on the economic level above everything else between our two countries?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, naturally we have had a number of briefings, but I think it would be really futile at such a meeting as this to try to go through the whole thing and try to get behind what you believe he is trying to do. After all, these speeches, these long speeches, they are designed for domestic as well as foreign consumption.

I would merely say this: There is nothing that I can see in them that offers another avenue of hope for the free world. We have to design for ourselves such kinds of, you might say, plans or little programs that might possibly be acceptable and, therefore, would do something to crack this Iron Curtain complex that seems to plague us now.

ICA HEADS

Q. RAYMOND P. BRANDT, St. Louis Post-Dispatch: Mr. President, another head of the ICA, International Cooperation Administration, has resigned. You have had about four in there. Is there any way that you could keep your dedicated people in that organization?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I tell you, Mr. Brandt, that's one that after awhile everybody gets quite worn down, for this simple reason that every one of them believe in it as a matter of American policy and believe it is absolutely necessary to the safety of the free world. But they have a very hostile type of atmosphere in which to do their testifying and to get the appropriations that they believe and that is the -- I say "very hostile." There is a growing hostility.

We have, as I recall, about halved the amounts that were put in this field, let's say 6 years ago, but it is a very, very wearisome job that they have, and I can't blame them much, although I must say I hate to lose Mr. Smith, and I don't know who I am going to get yet to take his place.

SOVIET MISSILES

Q. GARNETT D. HORNER, Washington Star: Mr. President, the Soviet Defense Minister bragged yesterday that they now have intercontinental missiles with hydrogen warheads that can hit any point in the world precisely and accurately, that make our nuclear weapons outdated. Could you comment on that, sir?

THE PRESIDENT: They also said that they invented the flying machine....(Laughter)

...and the automobile and the telephone and other things. Now I am not trying to be too facetious; I am trying to ask this one question of you people, though: Why should you be so respectful of this statement this morning, if you are not so respectful of the other three? And I think there is always a design behind every Soviet pronouncement.

Now I think you people probably know it already, but last night or this morning there was an Atlas firing that was absolutely successful and it was long range, and we think it was a very good performance.

I don't know what the words "pinpoint accuracy" mean. They sound to me like rather propaganda words. Now I am not going to decry their accomplishments. But I am not going to get involved or worried about trying to take everything they could do in every field, and placing an equation there and finding that it comes to a quality.

We have got a very much more variegated, a more, we believe, balanced type of defensive organization than have they, and we believe that with the dispersion that we have and with the competence of our planes and supported as they are by the missiles that we have developed, that we have a very splendid posture today in the whole security field. And I would not be at all surprised that more statements of this kind will be made. Apparently, they are believed all around the world, and too implicitly.

U.S. RETALIATORY CAPACITY

Q. RICHARD L. WILSON, Cowles Publications: Mr. President, on the point that you were just speaking about, a great deal of controversy seems to center on the idea that the Russians have achieved some capability of knocking out our retaliatory capacity before we could actually use it.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

Q. Could you throw any light on that general subject? Does it have any substance, does that idea have any substance at all?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, we don't believe it has. Quite naturally, if they are going to attack by surprise, there are going to be some losses suffered by American forces, and possibly by

America itself in some other ways. That is just implicit in the opportunity that a dictator has to start a war himself. Now, that is the reason that we have to be so alert. But as I have told you before, we are constantly improving our warning equipment. We have dispersed through the building of new airfields. We have dispersed our strategic air force much more widely than it was a few years back. We have made alert arrangements until a very good portion of this whole force could be in the air in a matter of minutes, and on top of that, we have our own kinds of weapons that would be useful.

Now, if we were going to assume that our entire forces were going to be wiped out instantly so we would be helpless, then we must be figuring that these people, say taking some factor of effectiveness and for near misses -- let us say 70 percent or anything you want to -- how many of these missiles are they going to send off in one volley all over this world to immobilize us?

Now, there finally comes such a thing as just a logical limit to capability, and we just know that there is not that kind of capability existing in the world today. And I will say this: Ours, our own capability is to make certain not only that our retaliatory power is strong, but remains, gets more and more secure through our planning and development, more secure all the time, so that we do not believe that there is a relative increase in their capacity. (There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

HOUSING DISCRIMINATION

Q. EDWARD P. MORGAN, American Broadcasting Company: Mr. President, may we explore another aspect of the housing problem. Your Civil Rights Commission has found evidences of discrimination and segregation in housing, not in the South this time, but in New York City. Father Hesburg of Notre Dame, who was at the hearings, calls it a national problem. What do you feel is the Federal role in this national problem, and do you think perhaps that the proviso to withhold Government funds from housing projects that permit discrimination is of the same order of importance as holding down unnecessary spending in these problems?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, it seems to me always there is the effort to solve two problems at one time in one major effort. Now, you want to solve the civil rights problem by housing, so therefore you have another facet of this problem attacked from a different way. Now, I think housing is important, and we continue to try to help with urban development. But we do believe that the Federal Government's share of urban development has been badly distorted in favor of the locality.

It is the locality that is, after all, to be improved and made better, and we believe that something of the order of 35 percent should be the Federal portion, ratio, instead of 65.

Now, I do not know exactly, at this moment I certainly would not give a shotgun opinion of what I would say of giving such restrictions as you can, as you suggest in this urban development with respect to race. I personally believe these problems should not be put together and then try to solve them.

U.S. VULNERABILITY TO SUBMARINES

Q. MRS. MAY CRAIG, Portland Press Herald: Mr. President, Marshal Malinovsky also said that the United States should ponder the vulnerability of its shores.

THE PRESIDENT: Of what?

Q. Should ponder the vulnerability of its shores, its coasts.

THE PRESIDENT: Oh, yes.

Q. President Frondizi has told reporters that the Argentine Navy has depth-bombed submarines which refused to identify themselves off the Argentine shore. Will you tell us what you know of the activity of Russian submarines off our coasts and how vulnerable we are?

THE PRESIDENT: Well now, I will not tell you; but I will tell you this, for this simple reason: Most of the information that I have in this field is of course through briefings, and I cannot tell you at this moment whether such as I have is in the restricted or confidential area or not.

You can go to the Secretary of Defense and ask him exactly the same question, and if he knows anything about it and knows whether he can give it, he will talk to you. But I just feel that it is not wise for me, because my memory is simply not that good that I can tell you whether it is in the public domain or whether it is in the restricted field.

VETO PROSPECTS

Q. WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE, New York Times: Mr. President, do your introductory remarks about the Housing and Airport Bills mean that in their present form they would be vetoed? And, secondly, would you plan between now and final passage any effort by yourself to get together with the Democratic leaders to see if you could work out an agreed program?

THE PRESIDENT: I have consistently stuck to one policy. I never promise to veto or to approve. After all, that is something I cannot decide until the bill comes before me, until all of us, the Administration and its officials, have had the chance to study the whole thing as it comes finally from the Congress.

Now in every possible way, everybody I meet from Congress, I talk to them about this problem, and I have seen no one yet that does not recognize the seriousness of the problem. It is a matter of judgment in two things, as I see it. Some people say your aggregate is all right, but you distribute it badly and, therefore, "We will change it," and other people say, "Well, it would be very, very nice to have a balanced budget but we -- and therefore a sound dollar -- but we would think it is more important to do some things we would like to do."

Now I am going to do everything I can to persuade people that I am talking sense in this matter and, if I am talking sense, this means that there has simply got to be some proximity, you might say, of target for all of us. I am not going to say that I am going to veto this or that, based on a very minimum sum or a slight difference in policy. I am just simply saying this is so important I am never going to stop striving for it.

MEETINGS WITH DEMOCRATIC LEADERS

Q. May I ask one follow-up question, sir. On the record, at least, sir, most of the people you see from Congress are Republicans, who numerically have very little influence.

THE PRESIDENT: Oh, yes, yes.

Q. I was wondering whether you plan a more aggressive effort to get together with the Democrats to have their leaders down on this sort of problem.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I will tell you. After all, there are, as you know, certain problems that we always see -- get them either through the Secretary of State, Secretary of Defense, or myself. (The President conferred with Mr. Hagerty.)

As a matter of fact, I see them possibly more frequently than appears in the public press.

STATE TAX INCREASES

Q. PETER LISAGOR, Chicago Daily News: Mr. President, you said that you did not think the American people wanted higher taxes. You also said that you thought localities ought to do some of the things.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

Q. Such as the airport. Governor Rockefeller of New York has found it necessary to move to get more taxes for what he regards as desirable programs. Do you think the American people would be willing to accept tax increases from the state, rather than from the Federal Government? Do you think this is a better approach?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I do not know, because I don't know the rate of that taxation for these several states. This is what I was talking about.

The Federal rate of taxation and what I see as the American reluctance to accept higher rates, unless they can see that there is a clear emergency demanding now current action for which they can be persuaded to make the sacrifice, and I believe they will, if you have got an emergency thing. But now, let's remember we are planning for 20 years, 30 years, 40 years. We have got to live with this thing.

And as we know, as the population grows, we get more revenues, but we also get in some of these things very much higher costs. So let us not -- when we remember that our taxes run from down to -- we have got a \$600 exemption now, and we run up to 92 percent, I believe it is, in the very top ones -- I think that income taxes, which are the things that the Federal Government mainly lives on, that they are getting about as high as you can keep them on the indefinite basis.

Now, I believe you can for emergency, tough problems, I think you can do more than that.

Q. STERLING F. GREEN, Associated Press: Thank you, Mr. President.

TEXT OF NIXON SPEECH ON MIKOYAN VISIT TO U.S.

Following is the prepared text of Vice President Richard M. Nixon's Jan. 27 address at a Fordham College Alumni Assn. dinner in New York City:

Mr. Mikoyan left these shores just a little over a week ago. Americans have disagreed and still disagree as to the ultimate results of this unusual tour. Some have stated strongly that his coming was definitely harmful to the best interests of the United States. Others are equally firm in their view that there was a net gain for the cause of freedom. In resolving this controversy, I think it would be useful to examine the visit first in terms of what it did not do. There has been no change whatever in the positions previously taken by the United States and the Soviet Union on such major policy questions as Berlin, suspension of nuclear tests and East-West trade. Mr. Mikoyan brought no new approach to these problems, offered none and did not recede in any respect from the rigid and dogmatic Soviet positions on these vital issues. And we on our side, with our allies not present, would not and did not suggest any changes in the policies which had been previously agreed upon.

Let us turn now to the negative aspects of the visit. First there was the considerable concern that developed in some allied capitals to the effect that this visit might mark an opening step toward eventual two-power meetings which would be designed to settle the problems of the world. On this score, I believe the results of the visit to which I have just referred should serve to reassure our allies that we reject the arrogant view that we should speak for them without consultation, much less dictate to them.

A second negative aspect of the visit is its possible effect on the millions of enslaved people in Poland, Hungary and other satellite countries. Mr. Mikoyan's meetings with American officials will no doubt be played up as an indication that we have resigned ourselves to a continuation of their captive status and are about to forget them. I can state categorically that nothing could be further from the truth and that we continue to support the cause of freedom and independence for people everywhere.

MIKOYAN "SALESMANSHIP"

A third negative aspect, considerably less serious than the first two, is that Mr. Mikoyan's charm may have lulled some of our people into a false sense of complacency. We shall certainly have to admit that he did an expert job of salesmanship considering the wares he had to sell. But I doubt if any significant number of the American people allowed the charm of his personality to obscure the Soviet record of the past which he helped to make.

Having in mind, as we should, the negative aspects of the visit, let us turn now to some of its positive results. On the plus side, I would place at the top of the list what Mr. Mikoyan learned about us in his two weeks in this country and what we in turn learned about him and the cause he represents.

I believe that it was most useful and important that a top Soviet leader should have an opportunity to get firsthand knowledge about the American people, our system of government and our way of life. There is no question but that a great deal of misunderstanding exists among Soviet leaders about the United States.

In the first place, they do not understand our freedom of speech and our willingness to debate foreign policy in public. It is inevitable therefore that when they hear criticism of our current foreign policy from Americans traveling abroad, or in public debate here on such issues as Quemoy and Matsu, Lebanon or Berlin, they tend to conclude that we are far more divided than we are and that there is much stronger public support for a softer line toward world communism than is actually the case.

Second, those whose mental processes have been mesmerized by the dogmas of Karl Marx invariably tend to underestimate the basic strength of the American economy. To them every dip in our economy signals the beginning of the end of capitalism.

Third, because of his belief in the theory of the class struggle, the doctrinaire Marxist tends to think that in the United States millions of American workers are seething with discontent and that they not only want a change in the economic and political system, but that they oppose the foreign policy which is designed to defend that system from its potential enemies abroad.

If Mr. Mikoyan had such ideas when he came here, I can state categorically, based on my conversations with him, that he returned to the Soviet Union with completely different views. He found Americans overwhelmingly united behind the firm stand of the President and Secretary Dulles against Communist probing actions directed at Berlin and other areas of the Free World. He found no significant support whatever among the leaders of either political party for the softer line toward world communism which has been advocated by some of the critics of our policy. He was noticeably impressed by the economic progress the United States had made in the 22 years since his last visit here and by the obvious strength of our economy today.

NO MASS DISCONTENT IN U. S.

He did not find any encouraging signs of progress in the United States toward fulfillment of the Marxist prediction of an inevitable class struggle. On the contrary he admitted almost with grudging admiration that the strongest defenders of the American system, the most vigorous critics of communism and the most uncompromising supporters of our firm stand in Berlin were not the traditional whipping boys of Communist propaganda, the Wall Street bankers and businessmen, but the leaders of our free trade unions who represented the views of millions of America's wage earners. I do not mean to suggest that by reason of what he saw he has abandoned hope for the eventual success of the Communist revolution in the United States. He never missed an opportunity to express his supreme confidence that communism would eventually prevail not only in this country but throughout the world. But he can no longer believe that this will come about because of mass discontent of America's wage earners. In his unexpected visits to typical American homes, he did not find the misery that could be the seedbed of revolution.

How then does he expect his grand objective to be realized in this country? His answer to this question, significantly, was that the American people would turn to communism, not for the traditional reasons of class division and discontent arising from oppression of the masses, but because they would eventually see that the Communist system could do an even better job of producing economic progress than ours. He points to the fact that the Soviet economy is growing at a faster rate than ours today and that inevitably our people would be forced to turn to communism in order to avoid becoming a second-rate power.

We have already witnessed one result from Mr. Mikoyan's visit. Mr. Khrushchev said in Moscow yesterday that based on the report he had received from Mr. Mikoyan on his trip to the United States, there is a possibility of a thaw in the cold war. I think it is important to set the record straight on this score. The American people and Government are united in their desire for peace. We do not want an inch of territory from the Soviet Union or any other country in the world. We too want a thaw in the cold war because we realize that if there is none we will all eventually be frozen in the ice so hard that only a nuclear bomb will break it. But there is very little chance for a thaw in a world climate which is constantly subjected to the icy blasts of Soviet propaganda against all those who stand in the way of international communism's drive to dominate the world.

Mr. Khrushchev asks the West to seize the chance for improving relations. He forgets that it is the Soviet Union which began and insists on continuing the cold war. On every major international issue -- Berlin, test suspension, protection from surprise attack -- the only proposals the Soviet leaders have made have been designed not to end the cold war but to give them an advantage in prosecuting it. We agree with Mr. Khrushchev

that there is a great opportunity at this time for making a breakthrough in reducing world tensions. But this is true only if he sees the wisdom of thawing out the frozen Soviet position of the past.

Mr. Khrushchev can become the greatest leader in the history of Russia if he can see the wisdom of developing policies which will use the splendid resources of his nation not for the purpose of dominating other people but for the benefit of the courageous and long-suffering Russian people who want and deserve more from their hard work than they presently receive.

Let us turn now to some of the things we learned from Mr. Mikoyan. First, after seeing him in action we realize that we can make no greater mistake than to underestimate the ability of those who guide the destiny of the Soviet empire today. In the past six years I have met Free World leaders in over 50 countries. In several respects, I would have to rate Mr. Mikoyan as the equal of any leader I have met. He has a first-rate mind and a keen, piercing sense of humor. He not only knows his own system well, as we might expect, but he had a mass of information at his command about the United States, our political system, our economic philosophy and our people.

But even more impressive than his mental ability and shrewdness were certain intangible qualities -- a steel-like toughness of character and an almost arrogant faith that his cause was right and that it would inevitably prevail. In this man there was no flabbiness, no softness, none of the uncertainty of the pragmatist seeking a philosophy. He had found in the Communist system the inalienable truth and neither facts nor arguments could shake his faith. In other words, in the person and character of Mr. Mikoyan the people of the United States were reminded again of the massiveness and of the seriousness of the challenge we face in the world today.

What lessons can we learn from the Mikoyan visit which may have some bearing on American policy toward world communism? First, what should our attitude be toward visits of this type in the future? As one who has never been accused of softness toward communism -- on the contrary my critics believe I lean too strongly in the opposite direction -- I believe that an unofficial visit of this type, while it has definite liabilities, is, on balance, in the best interests of the United States and the Free World.

ATTITUDE TOWARD SOVIET VISITORS

But there are certain guide-lines which we should always have in mind where such visits are concerned. We are not going to change Communist policy with a smile or a handshake. They are hardheaded realists motivated by their own self-interest. They will respect us only if we stand firmly by our principles and our ideals. We can do this if we follow two simple rules for visits of this type. Our Government officials and leaders in other walks of life should talk freely with our visitors so that they can know us as we really are. We should always be courteous. But we should never be soft or fawning.

Let me give some examples. The press reported that Mr. Mikoyan was applauded when in referring to pickets who were protesting his tour he said in the Soviet Union "we have freedom from hoodlums." I do not think that enthusiastic applause was the right response to this comment. His hosts would have been wiser had they courteously but firmly pointed out the true American attitude on such incidents. We should make it clear that we deplore violence or discourtesy to a guest but that we allow peaceful picketing.

They should also have noted that most of those whom Mr. Mikoyan referred to as hoodlums were Hungarians whose relatives and friends were slaughtered by the thousands by Soviet "hoodlums in uniform" in Budapest. And they might also have pointed out, as I did at the dinner given for Mr. Mikoyan by the Secretary of State, that the milling thousands who stoned the United States Embassy in Moscow and the Communist-inspired mobs who smashed up my car in South America may not have been "hoodlums" but they certainly were not practicing peaceful coexistence.

I do not agree with those who criticize our businessmen and bankers for entertaining Mr. Mikoyan at lunch or dinner. But I

would respectfully suggest that some of them in this instance could learn a lesson from our labor leaders who had to fight to expel Communists from their unions and in the process learned how to deal with them. They know that a soft and naive approach does not produce results. The Communists respect those who oppose them on principle. They have nothing but contempt for those who are dupes and who can be deceived by what they know are obvious untruths.

This brings us to one of the major lessons we can learn from the Mikoyan visit. I have mentioned how much impressed I was by his broad knowledge of the United States and of our system. This is not unique. I have noted the same characteristic in other Soviet representatives whom I have met in various parts of the world. On the other hand, I must admit that I have been deeply concerned at the naive attitude and the lack of understanding of communism displayed by some Americans, both in Government and out, who represent the United States abroad. This, of course, is the exception rather than the rule where our Government personnel are concerned, but the fact that this situation exists at all should cause us concern.

That is why I have consistently urged that particularly at the college and university level a far better job should be done in teaching our students the fundamentals of Communist philosophy, strategy and tactics. The only effective answer to combat a false idea is not ignorance but the truth. Our survival requires that the American people in all walks of life know not only the evils of communism and its weaknesses but also its strength. Only in this way will we be able to develop the public opinion that is needed to support the programs which will effectively meet the Communist offensive. Americans must know the total nature of the struggle in the world today so that we can meet it with intelligence and resourcefulness.

MILITARY SPENDING, FOREIGN AID

Let me give an example. At the present time a debate is going on as to what the proper level of our military strength should be in view of the Soviet challenge. There is no question but that the Congress will vote for and the people will support whatever level of military expenditures the best combined judgment of our national leaders indicates is necessary to protect the national security. But while there will be support, as there should be, for an adequate military program, I predict that we can expect an all-out assault in the name of economy on our programs for technical assistance, developmental loans, exchange and information.

Anyone with even an elementary knowledge of Communist tactics knows we could make no more disastrous mistake. We can be the strongest military power in the world and still lose the struggle for the world without a missile being launched if we don't have the vision to counter the massive Communist offensive in the economic, propaganda and political areas.

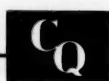
The trouble is that too few Americans seem to be able to see the total picture of the struggle against communism. In the years immediately after World War II, there were many in this country who clearly saw the threat of communism abroad but who ignored or failed to see it in the United States. Today, some of those who lead the fight against communism in the United States condemn as give-aways and do-goodism the vital expenditures needed to meet and defeat the threat of communism abroad. Both of these attitudes are shortsighted and completely indefensible.

I recognize that there has been some waste and inefficiency in our information, exchange and economic programs. But this is a new field for Americans and mistakes are inevitable. We should subject these programs to searching criticism but for the purpose of improving them rather than to destroy them.

In recognizing the necessity to counter the Communist economic offensive let us not make the mistake of letting them always select the battleground that suits them best.

Mr. Mikoyan relayed to me some complimentary comments Mr. Khrushchev had made with regard to a statement I made in London last November to the effect that we welcomed the opportunity to compete with the Soviet Union in waging war on misery,

(Continued on p. 249)



Public Laws -- Bills Introduced

PUBLIC LAWS

NONE

BILLS INTRODUCED

CQ's eight subject categories and their subdivisions:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. AGRICULTURE 2. APPROPRIATIONS 3. EDUCATION & WELFARE
Education & Housing
Health & Welfare 4. FOREIGN POLICY
Immigration
International Affairs 5. LABOR 6. MILITARY & VETERANS
Armed Services & Defense
Veterans | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE
Astronautics & Atomic Energy
Commemorative
Congress, Constitution,
Civil Rights
Government Operations
Indians, D.C., Territories
Judicial Procedures
Lands, Public Works, Resources
Post Office & Civil Service 8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY
Business & Commerce
Taxes & Tariffs |
|---|---|

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date introduced and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 85th Congress from Jan. 7, 1959, through Jan. 30, 1959.			Public bills listed this week:	
	Senate	House	Bills	Resolutions
Bills	820	3,833	S 623 - 820	S J Res 26 - 40
Joint Resolutions	40	202	HR 3259 - 3775	S Con Res 4 - 8
Concurrent Resolutions	8	71		S Res 36 - 67
Simple Resolutions	67	149		H J Res 186 - 202
TOTAL	935	4,255		H Con Res 42 - 71
				H Res 134 - 149

1. Agriculture

SENATE

- 5 623 -- Exempt production of durum wheat in Tulelake area, Modoc and Siskiyou Counties, Calif., from acreage allotment and marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. KUCHEL (R Calif.), Engle (D Calif.) -- 1/23/59 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- 5 651 -- Provide for nutritional enrichment and sanitary packaging of cornmeal, grits, white rice, and white flour distributed under National School Lunch Act. JOHNSON (D S.C.) -- 1/23/59 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- 5 662 -- Amend sec. 8(b) of Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act as amended, to provide for administration of farm programs by democratically elected farmer committeemen. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Symington (D Mo.), Kerr (D Okla.), Murray (D Mont.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Morse (D Ore.), McCarthy (D Minn.), Proxmire (D Wis.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Johnston (D S.C.) -- 1/23/59 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- 5 663 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to acquire additional food commodities for distribution to needy persons. BYRD (D W. Va.), Randolph (D W. Va.) -- 1/23/59 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- 5 690 -- Increase use of agricultural products for industrial purposes. JOHNSTON (D S.C.), Proxmire (D Wis.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Talmadge (D Ga.) -- 1/27/59 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- 5 719 -- Transfer assets of the Colorado Rural Rehabilitation Corporation to Colorado. ALLOTT (R Colo.) -- 1/27/59 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- 5 753 -- Authorize cooperative associations of milk producers to bargain with purchasers singly or in groups. AIKEN (R Vt.), Humphrey (D Minn.) -- 1/28/59 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- 5 780 -- Provide for cancellation of certain feed and seed loans. LANGER (R N.D.) -- 1/29/59 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- 5 782 -- Remove wheat for seeding purposes which has been treated with poisonous substances from the "unfit for human consumption" category for purposes of section 22 of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933. LANGER (R N.D.), Young (R N.D.) -- 1/29/59 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- S J Res 37 -- Permit use of food for peace. HICKENLOOPER (R Iowa) -- 1/29/59 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- S Con Res 8 -- Re the "Food for Peace Resolution." HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 1/29/59 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

HOUSE

- HR 3273 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1938, as amended, to exempt certain wheat producers from liability where all wheat crop is fed or used for seed or food. BENTLEY (R Mich.) -- 1/26/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 3274 -- Similar to HR 3273. BENTLEY (R Mich.) -- 1/26/59.
- HR 3275 -- Similar to HR 3273. BENTLEY (R Mich.) -- 1/26/59.
- HR 3307 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to acquire additional food commodities for distribution to needy persons. HECHLER (D W. Va.) -- 1/26/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 3315 -- Exempt production of durum wheat in the Tulelake area, Modoc and Siskiyou Counties, Calif., from acreage allotment and marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 1/26/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 3334 -- Provide for 3-year terms of agricultural stabilization and conservation county committeemen. MARSHALL (D Minn.) -- 1/26/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 3349 -- Support price of whole milk, butterfat, and their products. PFOST (D Idaho) -- 1/26/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 3436 -- Amend wheat marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. ANDERSON (D Mont.) -- 1/27/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 3442 -- Similar to HR 3307. BAILEY (D W. Va.) -- 1/27/59.
- HR 3476 -- Similar to HR 3307. KEE (D W. Va.) -- 1/27/59.
- HR 3484 -- Provide for establishment of four soil and water conservation laboratories. McFALL (D Calif.) -- 1/27/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 3627 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to permit a 1-year carry-over of cotton farm acreage allotments where bad weather prevented planting. ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 1/29/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 3628 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to provide for lease and transfer of acreage allotments. ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 1/29/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 3644 -- Facilitate distribution of surplus food products to needy families in the U. S. GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) -- 1/29/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 3684 -- Increase farm income and expand markets for cotton by enabling cotton to be sold competitively in domestic and foreign markets. POAGE (D Texas) -- 1/29/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 3707 -- Make permanent provisions of Sugar Act of 1948. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 1/29/59 -- Agriculture.
- H J Res 200 -- Permit use of food for peace. HOEVEN (R Iowa) -- 1/29/59 -- Agriculture.

- H Con Res 60 -- Express sense of Congress that American people must more fully and completely employ the plentiful resources of the American farmer. McGOVERN (D S.D.) -- 1/29/59 -- Agriculture.
- H Con Res 61 -- Re the "Food for Peace Resolution." ANDERSON (D Mont.) -- 1/29/59 -- Agriculture.
- H Con Res 63 -- Similar to H Con Res 60. BREEDING (D Kan.) -- 1/29/59.
- H Con Res 67 -- Similar to H Con Res 60. JOHNSON (D Wis.) -- 1/29/59.
- H Con Res 68 -- Similar to H Con Res 60. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 1/29/59.
- H Con Res 69 -- Similar to H Con Res 61. MCGINLEY (D Neb.) -- 1/29/59.

2. Appropriations

NO INTRODUCTIONS

3. Education and Welfare

EDUCATION & HOUSING

SENATE

- S 631 -- Authorize assistance to States for financial support of public elementary and secondary schools. WILEY (R Wis.) (by request) -- 1/23/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 648 -- Promote welfare of people by authorizing appropriation of funds to assist State and Territories in further development of programs of general university extension education. HILL (D Ala.) -- 1/23/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 655 -- Authorize allowance of certain interest payments by Housing and Home Finance Agency. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Keating (R N.Y.) -- 1/23/59 -- Banking and Currency.
- S 764 -- Provide for continuity and support of study, research and development of programs for peaceful uses in science, commerce, and other activities re Antarctica. WILEY (R Wis.), Allott (R Colo.), Bennett (R Utah), Capehart (R Ind.), Case (R S.D.), Green (D R.I.), Holland (D Fla.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Javits (R N.Y.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Stennis (D Miss.), Engle (D Calif.), Yarborough (D Texas) -- 1/29/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 787 -- Authorize Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to pay a certain sum for school construction under provisions of P. L. 815, 81st Congress, to Underwood School District No. 8, Underwood, N.D. LANGER (R N.D.) -- 1/29/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 816 -- Provide financial assistance to States for educational purposes by returning to States a portion of the Federal income taxes collected therein. PROXMIER (D Wis.) -- 1/29/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 819 -- Amend National Defense Education Act of 1958 to repeal certain provisions requiring affidavits of loyalty and allegiance. KENNEDY (D Mass.), Clark (D Pa.) -- 1/29/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

- HR 3319 -- Extend and amend laws re provision and improvement of housing and development of urban communities. KILBURN (R N.Y.) (by request) -- 1/26/59 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 3386 -- Amend title II of National Defense Education Act of 1958 re persons who receive special consideration in award of loans. VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) -- 1/26/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 3434 -- Similar to HR 3319. ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 1/27/59.
- HR 3452 -- Amend laws re disposal of war and veterans housing. BRADEMANS (D Ind.) -- 1/27/59 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 3453 -- Amend National Housing Act to establish a new program of mortgage insurance for housing designed specially for elderly persons. BREEDING (D Kan.) -- 1/27/59 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 3468 -- Support public schools by appropriating funds to States to be used for constructing school facilities and for teachers' salaries. FLYNN (D Wis.) -- 1/27/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 3492 -- Amend title IV of Housing Act of 1950 (college housing) to authorize loans to educational institutions for academic facilities. MOORHEAD (D Pa.) -- 1/27/59 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 3604 -- Amend title IV of Housing Act of 1950 to increase amount available for housing loans to educational institutions and hospitals; authorize loans to educational institutions for academic facilities. ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 1/29/59 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 3605 -- Amend U. S. Housing Act of 1937 to establish a new program for housing elderly persons of low income. ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 1/29/59 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 3606 -- Amend U. S. Housing Act of 1937 to reduce from 65 to 62 the age at which a single person can qualify for admission to a low-rent housing project and the age at which a family can qualify for admission to a project designed specifically for elderly families. ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 1/29/59 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 3613 -- Amend title I of Housing Act of 1949 to provide that interest on moneys advanced by a city in connection with financing an urban renewal project may be included as an item of its gross project cost. BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) -- 1/29/59 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 3723 -- Expedite utilization of television facilities in public schools, colleges, and in adult training programs. FOLEY (D Md.) -- 1/29/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

- HR 3739 -- Amend P. L. 815, 81st Congress, re school construction in areas affected by Federal activities; require Commissioner of Education to provide schools for students whose schools are maliciously destroyed. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 1/29/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 3742 -- Amend P. L. 874, 81st Congress, to require Federal Government to operate schools for education of children whose schools are closed in order to avoid compliance with the 14th amendment of the Constitution of the U. S. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 1/29/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 3756 -- Similar to HR 3742. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3757 -- Similar to HR 3739. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3764 -- Similar to HR 3742. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3765 -- Similar to HR 3739. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 1/29/59.

HEALTH & WELFARE

SENATE

- S 638 -- Amend sec. 203 of Social Security Act to increase amount of earnings individuals are permitted without suffering deductions from benefits. CASE (R S.D.) -- 1/23/59 -- Finance.
- S 641 -- Amend hospital survey and construction provisions of Public Health Service Act re transfer of unused allotments. BIBLE (D Nev.), Cannon (D Nev.) -- 1/23/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 656 -- Extend unemployment compensation program to Puerto Rico. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Keating (R N.Y.) -- 1/23/59 -- Finance.
- S 670 -- Amend act of Aug. 3, 1956, re payment of annuities to widows of judges. SMITH (R Maine) -- 1/23/59 -- Judiciary.
- S 679 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to increase from \$1,200 to \$1,800 the annual amount individuals are permitted to earn. BRIDGES (R N.H.) -- 1/27/59 -- Finance.
- S 686 -- Establish a temporary National Advisory Committee for the Blind. HOLLAND (D Fla.), Smathers (D Fla.) -- 1/27/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 694 -- Provide Federal assistance for projects which will demonstrate or develop techniques and practices leading to a solution of the Nation's juvenile delinquency control problems. HILL (D Ala.), Clark (D Pa.) -- 1/27/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 704 -- Increase, in case of children who are attending school, from 18 to 21 years, the age, until which child's insurance benefits may be received under title II of Social Security Act. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Keating (R N.Y.) -- 1/27/59 -- Finance.
- S 705 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to permit certain children to receive benefits thereunder on basis of wages and self-employment income of an individual who has stood in loco parentis with respect to them for at least 5 years preceding his death. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Keating (R N.Y.) -- 1/27/59 -- Finance.
- S 717 -- Establish an aftercare post-hospital treatment program for drug addiction. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), Hennings (D Mo.), Carroll (D Colo.), Langer (R N.D.) -- 1/27/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 722 -- Establish effective program to alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment and underemployment in certain economically depressed areas. DOUGLAS (D Ill.), Cooper (R Ky.), Clark (D Pa.), Beall (R Md.), Jackson (D Wash.), Engle (D Calif.), Green (D R.I.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Langer (R N.D.), Hart (D Mich.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Symington (D Mo.), Anderson (D N.M.), Pastore (D R.I.), Bartlett (D Alaska), Church (D Idaho), Javits (R N.Y.), Chavez (D N.M.), McGee (D Wyo.), Case (R N.J.), McCarthy (D Minn.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Morse (D Ore.), Gruening (D Alaska), Randolph (D W.Va.), Byrd (D W.Va.), Hennings (D Mo.), Dodd (D Conn.), Yarborough (D Texas), Monroney (D Okla.), Murray (D Mont.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Hartke (D Ind.), Carroll (D Colo.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Young (D Ohio), McNamara (D Mich.), Muskie (D Maine) -- 1/27/59 -- Banking and Currency.
- S 731 -- Extend certain traineeship provisions of Health Amendments Act of 1956. HILL (D Ala.) -- 1/28/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 743 -- Amend Federal Coal Mine Safety Act re certain mines employing no more than 14 individuals. CLARK (D Pa.), Murray (D Mont.), Carroll (D Colo.), Moss (D Utah), McGee (D Wyo.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Douglas (D Ill.), Hartke (D Ind.) -- 1/28/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 754 -- Provide that rental income from farming lands constitute net earnings from self-employment for purposes of insurance system established by title II of Social Security Act. LANGER (R N.D.) -- 1/28/59 -- Finance.
- S 760 -- Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, to provide that an injured employee have right to select his own physician. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Engle (D Calif.), Jackson (D Wash.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Morse (D Ore.) -- 1/29/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 765 -- Assist States and institutions of higher learning to develop improved techniques and practices for diminution, control, and treatment of juvenile delinquency. HENNINGSON (D Mo.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Carroll (D Colo.), Langer (R N.D.) -- 1/29/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 766 -- Train qualified personnel for work in various fields involving prevention, treatment, and control of juvenile delinquency. HENNINGSON (D Mo.) -- 1/29/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 772 -- Evaluate rehabilitation potentials and rehabilitation services to handicapped individuals. HILL (D Ala.), Aiken (R Vt.), Beall (R Md.), Cooper (R Ky.), Fulbright (D Ark.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Jackson (D Wash.), Javits (R N.Y.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Kuchel (R Calif.), McNamara (D Mich.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Monroney (D Okla.), Murray (D Mont.), Pastore (D R.I.), Sparkman (D Ala.) -- 1/29/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

- S 777 -- Provide retroactive payment of old-age insurance benefits under title II of Social Security Act to farmers who retire after having obtained more than 65 years of age. LANGER (R N.D.) -- 1/29/59 -- Finance.
- S 778 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce from 6 to 3 months period during which disabled persons must wait before becoming entitled to disability insurance benefits. LANGER (R N.D.) -- 1/29/59 -- Finance.
- S 785 -- Pay an annuity to widows of judges. LANGER (R N.D.) -- 1/29/59 -- Judiciary.
- S 791 -- Provide for unemployment reinsurance grants to States, to revise, extend, and improve unemployment insurance program. KENNEDY (D Mass.), McCarthy (D Minn.), Case (R N.J.), Bartlett (D Alaska), Beall (R Md.), Byrd (D W. Va.), Cannon (D Nev.), Chavez (D N.M.), Church (D Idaho), Clark (D Pa.), Dodd (D Conn.), Douglas (D Ill.), Engle (D Calif.), Green (D R.I.), Gruening (D Alaska), Hart (D Mich.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Jackson (D Wash.), Javits (R N.Y.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Mansfield (D Mont.), McGee (D Wyo.), McNamara (D Mich.), Morse (D Ore.), Murray (D Mont.), Muskie (D Maine), Neuberger (D Ore.), Pastore (D R.I.), Proxmire (D Wis.), Randolph (D W. Va.), Symington (D Mo.), Williams (D N.J.), Young (D Ohio) -- 1/29/59 -- Finance.
- S 799 -- Increase annual income limitations governing payment of pension to certain veterans and their dependents. LANGER (R N.D.), Young (R N.D.) -- 1/29/59 -- Finance.
- S 811 -- Re certain inspections and investigations in metallic and nonmetallic mines and quarries (excluding coal and lignite mines) for purpose of obtaining information re health and safety conditions, accidents, and occupational diseases therein. MURRAY (D Mont.), Cannon (D Nev.), Clark (D Pa.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Mansfield (D Mont.), McCarthy (D Minn.), Moss (D Utah), Proxmire (D Wis.) -- 1/29/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 812 -- Establish a Youth Conservation Corps to provide healthful outdoor training and employment for young men. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Murray (D Mont.), Byrd (D W. Va.), Church (D Idaho), Gruening (D Alaska), Hart (D Mich.), Hennings (D Mo.), Jackson (D Wash.), Javits (R N.Y.), Johnston (D S.C.), Langer (R N.D.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Mansfield (D Mont.), McCarthy (D Minn.), Morse (D Ore.), Moss (D Utah), Neuberger (D Ore.), Proxmire (D Wis.), Randolph (D W. Va.), Yarbrough (D Texas) -- 1/29/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

- HR 3261 -- Create a Commission on Human Resettlement. ANDREWS (D Ala.) -- 1/26/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 3264 -- Promote safety of employees and travelers upon common carrier by railroads. BENNETT (R Mich.) -- 1/26/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 3272 -- Amend sec. 203 of Social Security Act to increase amount of outside earnings permitted. BENTLEY (R Mich.) -- 1/26/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3277 -- Establish a temporary National Advisory Committee for the Blind. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 1/26/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 3289 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937. DORN (D S.C.) -- 1/26/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 3301 -- Amend Public Health Service Act to establish a National Institute of Geriatrics. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 1/26/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 3303 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that the child of an insured individual, after age 18, may continue to receive child's insurance benefits until he attains age 22 so long as he is a student regularly attending school. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 1/26/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3309 -- Protect right of blind to self-expression through organizations of the blind. HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) -- 1/26/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 3330 -- Amend Federal Boating Act of 1958. MCINTIRE (R Maine) -- 1/26/59 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 3337 -- Similar to HR 3272. MERROW (R N.H.) -- 1/26/59.
- HR 3376 -- Similar to HR 3309. TAYLOR (R N.Y.) -- 1/26/59.
- HR 3390 -- Similar to HR 3277. WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) -- 1/26/59.
- HR 3394 -- Similar to HR 3272. WHITENER (D N.C.) -- 1/26/59.
- HR 3439 -- Provide unemployment reinsurance grants to States, to revise, extend, and improve unemployment insurance program. BAILEY (D W. Va.) -- 1/27/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3440 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, Railroad Retirement Tax Act and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act. BAILEY (D W. Va.) -- 1/28/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 3448 -- Establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment and underemployment in certain economically depressed areas. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 1/27/59 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 3450 -- Similar to HR 3448. BOWLES (D Conn.) -- 1/27/59.
- HR 3451 -- Similar to HR 3448. BRADEMAS (D Ind.) -- 1/27/59.
- HR 3464 -- Provide Federal assistance to demonstrate or develop techniques and practices to solve the Nation's juvenile delinquency control problems. ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 1/27/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 3465 -- Evaluate rehabilitation potentials and rehabilitation services to handicapped individuals. ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 1/27/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 3466 -- Similar to HR 3448. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 1/27/59.
- HR 3467 -- Amend Federal Coal Mine Safety Act to provide further for prevention of accidents in coal mines. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 1/27/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 3469 -- Similar to HR 3440. FOLEY (D Md.) -- 1/27/59.
- HR 3470 -- Similar to HR 3272. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 1/27/59.
- HR 3471 -- Amend and extend the benefits of act of May 29, 1944, as amended re certain additional civilian officials and employees. FOLEY (D Md.) -- 1/27/59 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 3472 -- Repeal section 1505 of Social Security Act so that in determining eligibility of Federal employees for unemployment compensation their accrued annual leave be treated in accordance with State laws. FORAND (D R.I.) -- 1/27/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3478 -- Similar to HR 3440. LANE (D Mass.) -- 1/27/59.
- HR 3481 -- Establish voluntary pension plans by the self-employed. LOSER (D TENN.) -- 1/27/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3483 -- Similar to HR 3440. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 1/27/59.
- HR 3486 -- Increase in case of children who are attending school, from 18 to 21 years the age until which child's insurance benefits may be received under title II of Social Security Act. MACK (R Wash.) -- 1/27/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3491 -- Similar to HR 3309. MOORE (R W. Va.) -- 1/27/59.
- HR 3498 -- Similar to HR 3309. REES (R Kan.) -- 1/27/59.
- HR 3502 -- Similar to HR 3277. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 1/27/59.
- HR 3504 -- Establish a program of economic relief for distressed areas through a system of loans and grants-in-aid. SLACK (D W. Va.) -- 1/27/59 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 3505 -- Similar to HR 3448. SPENCE (D Ky.) -- 1/27/59.
- HR 3507 -- Similar to HR 3481. STEED (D Okla.) -- 1/27/59.
- HR 3511 -- Similar to HR 3440. VAN PELT (R Wis.) -- 1/27/59.
- HR 3547 -- Provide for unemployment reinsurance grants to States, to revise, extend, and improve unemployment insurance program. KARSTEN (D Mo.) -- 1/29/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3548 -- Similar to HR 3547. MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3549 -- Similar to HR 3547. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3550 -- Similar to HR 3547. ANDERSON (D Mont.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3551 -- Similar to HR 3547. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3552 -- Similar to HR 3547. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3553 -- Similar to HR 3547. BOYLE (D Ill.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3554 -- Similar to HR 3547. BRADEMAS (D Ind.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3555 -- Similar to HR 3547. BYRNE (D Pa.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3556 -- Similar to HR 3547. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3557 -- Similar to HR 3547. DENTON (D Ind.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3558 -- Similar to HR 3547. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3559 -- Similar to HR 3547. DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3560 -- Similar to HR 3547. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3561 -- Similar to HR 3547. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3562 -- Similar to HR 3547. FLYNN (D Wis.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3563 -- Similar to HR 3547. GALLAGHER (D N.J.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3564 -- Similar to HR 3547. GARMATZ (D Md.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3565 -- Similar to HR 3547. GRAY (D Ill.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3566 -- Similar to HR 3547. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3567 -- Similar to HR 3547. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3568 -- Similar to HR 3547. HECHLER (D W. Va.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3569 -- Similar to HR 3547. HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3570 -- Similar to HR 3547. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3571 -- Similar to HR 3547. KASTENMEIER (D Wis.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3572 -- Similar to HR 3547. KOWALSKI (D Conn.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3573 -- Similar to HR 3547. LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3574 -- Similar to HR 3547. MADDEN (D Ind.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3575 -- Similar to HR 3547. MONTOMOY (D N.M.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3576 -- Similar to HR 3547. MOORHEAD (D Pa.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3577 -- Similar to HR 3547. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3578 -- Similar to HR 3547. O'HARA (D Mich.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3579 -- Similar to HR 3547. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3580 -- Similar to HR 3547. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3581 -- Similar to HR 3547. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3582 -- Similar to HR 3547. RHODES (D Pa.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3583 -- Similar to HR 3547. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3584 -- Similar to HR 3547. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3585 -- Similar to HR 3547. ROSTENKOWSKI (D Ill.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3586 -- Similar to HR 3547. SANTANGELO (D N.Y.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3587 -- Similar to HR 3547. SHELLEY (D Calif.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3588 -- Similar to HR 3547. SMITH (D Iowa) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3589 -- Similar to HR 3547. VANIK (D Ohio) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3590 -- Similar to HR 3547. WIER (D Minn.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3591 -- Similar to HR 3547. ZELENKO (D N.Y.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3609 -- Amend section 203 of Social Security Act to increase amount of earnings individuals are permitted without suffering deductions. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 1/29/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3614 -- Similar to HR 3272. CHAMBERLAIN (R Mich.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3616 -- Similar to HR 3481. COFFIN (D Maine) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3622 -- Similar to HR 3448. EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3633 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to remove limitation upon amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits. ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 1/29/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3637 -- Provide coverage under old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system (subject to an election in case of those currently serving) for all officers and employees of the U.S. and its instrumentalities. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 1/29/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3642 -- Similar to HR 3448. GRAY (D Ill.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3645 -- Amend title I of Social Security Act to provide that the first \$50 per month of an individual's earned income be disregarded by State agency in determining his need for old-age assistance. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 1/29/59 -- Ways and Means.

- HR 3646 -- Amend title VI of Social Security Act to provide that a State in certain cases may furnish aid to dependent children in form of goods and services rather than money, and may furnish aid to dependent children living in foster homes without forfeiting its entitlement. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 1/29/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3647 -- Amend section 402(a) (7) of Social Security Act, to reduce amount of deductions which may be made on account of outside income from benefits payable re needy dependent children. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 1/29/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3652 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to remove limitation upon amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits; provide that full benefits, when based upon attainment of retirement age, will be payable to men at age 60 and to women at age 55; eliminate requirement that an individual must have attained age 30 in order to become entitled to disability insurance benefits. HOLTZMAN (D N. Y.) -- 1/29/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3660 -- Similar to HR 3481. LIPSCOMB (R Calif.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3669 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to include Louisiana among States which may obtain social security coverage for State and local policemen and firemen. MORRISON (D La.) -- 1/29/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3672 -- Similar to HR 3481. MULTER (D N. Y.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3698 -- Similar to HR 3448. STRATTON (D N. Y.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3701 -- Similar to HR 3645. WESTLAND (R Wash.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3702 -- Similar to HR 3277. ADAIR (R Ind.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3705 -- Similar to HR 3440. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3709 -- Establish a Youth Conservation Corps to provide healthful outdoor training and employment for young men. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 1/29/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 3719 -- Extend benefits under Federal Employees' Compensation Act to certain persons injured while engaged in civil defense activities during World War II. FINO (R N. Y.) -- 1/29/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 3730 -- Extend duration of Federal aid pollution control law. HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) -- 1/29/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 3731 -- Similar to HR 3309. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3734 -- Similar to HR 3277. MCINTIRE (R Maine) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3736 -- Similar to HR 3440. MACK (D Ill.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3741 -- Re certain inspections and investigations in metallic and non-metallic mines and quarries (excluding coal and lignite mines) for purpose of obtaining information re health and safety conditions, accidents, and occupational diseases therein. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 1/29/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 3744 -- Similar to HR 3709. PFOST (D Idaho) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3760 -- Similar to HR 3741. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3761 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide that an individual's annuity based in part on military service not be reduced by reason of the payment of such individual of veteran's benefits based on same service. SIMPSON (R Ill.) -- 1/29/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 3767 -- Amend paragraph (k) and section 403 of Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended. ULLMAN (D Ore.) -- 1/29/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 3768 -- Similar to HR 3309. VANIK (D Ohio) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3772 -- Similar to HR 3309. WHARTON (R N. Y.) -- 1/29/59.

4. Foreign Policy

IMMIGRATION

HOUSE

- HR 3295 -- Amend and revise laws re immigration, naturalization, nationality, and citizenship. FARBSTEIN (D N. Y.) -- 1/26/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 3343 -- Admit 50,000 immigrants, natives and citizens of Italy. O'NEILL (D Mass.) -- 1/26/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 3344 -- Amend sec. 201 of Immigration and Nationality Act to provide that all quota numbers not used in any year be made available to immigrants in oversubscribed areas in following year. O'NEILL (D Mass.) -- 1/26/59 -- Judiciary.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SENATE

- S 664 -- Amend Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended. LANGER (R N. D.) -- 1/23/59 -- Judiciary.
- S 672 -- Amend War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, and Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, to provide for payment of American war damage claims and return of vested assets or value thereof. JOHNSTON (D S. C.) -- 1/23/59 -- Judiciary.
- S 706 -- Amend section 303 of International Claims Act of 1949 as amended. KEATING (R N. Y.) -- 1/27/59 -- Foreign Relations.
- S 730 -- Establish a U. S. Foreign Service Academy. WILEY (R Wis.), Mansfield (D Mont), Neuberger (D Ore.), Yarborough (D Texas), Engle (D Calif.) -- 1/28/59 -- Foreign Relations.
- S 744 -- Amend Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, and War Claims Act of 1948, as amended. YOUNG (R N. D.) -- 1/28/59 -- Judiciary.
- S 806 -- Protect travel rights of persons owing allegiance to the U. S. and govern issuance of passports. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Anderson (D N. M.), Chavez (D N. M.), Hennings (D Mo.), Morse (D Ore.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Symington (D Mo.) -- 1/29/59 -- Foreign Relations.

- S J Res 33 -- Express sense of Congress that a Pan American Parliamentary Association be established and authorize participation by the U. S. SMATHERS (D Fla.) -- 1/27/59 -- Foreign Relations.

HOUSE

- HR 3366 -- Authorize extension of loans of naval vessels to Governments of Italy and Turkey. RIVERS (D S. C.) -- 1/26/59 -- Armed Services.
- H J Res 192 -- Revise Status of Forces Agreements and other treaties and international agreements so that foreign countries will not have criminal jurisdiction over American Armed Forces personnel. UTT (R Calif.) -- 1/26/59 -- Foreign Affairs.

5. Labor

SENATE

- S 632 -- Amend National Labor Relations Act to provide that nothing therein shall invalidate provisions of State laws prohibiting strikes in public utilities. HOLLAND (D Fla.) -- 1/23/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 680 -- Amend National Labor Relations Act, as amended. MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 1/27/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 681 -- Amend National Labor Relations Act, as amended. MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 1/27/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 738 -- Prohibit unjust discrimination in employment because of age. JAVITS (R N. Y.) -- 1/28/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 748 -- Provide further safeguards against improper practices in labor organizations and in labor-management relations; require disclosure of certain financial transactions and administrative practices of labor organizations and their officers; reinforce rights of members of labor organizations re funds and property, election and removal of officers, and exercise by other labor organizations of supervisory control, of such organizations; provide penalties for certain criminal acts. GOLDWATER (R Ariz.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Allott (R Colo.), Bennett (R Utah), Bridges (R N. H.), Bush (R Conn.), Butler (R Md.), Case (R S. D.), Cotton (R N. H.), Curtis (R Neb.), Hickenlooper (R Iowa), Williams (R Del.), Capehart (R Ind.), Mundt (R S. D.) -- 1/28/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 767 -- Repeal section 9(h) of National Labor Relations Act, as amended, re non-Communist affidavits. McNAMARA (D Mich.) -- 1/29/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 768 -- Amend National Labor Relations Act to permit supervisors to be considered as employees. McNAMARA (D Mich.) -- 1/29/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 769 -- Amend section 14 (b) of National Labor Relations Act to protect rights of employees and employers to enter into union shop agreements. McNAMARA (D Mich.) -- 1/29/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

- HR 3270 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase minimum hourly wage to \$1.25. BENNETT (R Mich.) -- 1/26/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 3271 -- Prohibit unjust discrimination in employment because of age. BENNETT (R Mich.) -- 1/26/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 3302 -- Provide for reporting and disclosure of certain financial transactions and administrative practices of labor organizations and employers. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 1/26/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 3310 -- Reduce maximum workweek under Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to 35 hours. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 1/26/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 3372 -- Similar to HR 3302. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 1/26/59.
- HR 3474 -- Similar to HR 3302. JUDD (R Minn.) -- 1/27/59.
- HR 3540 -- Provide further safeguards against improper practices in labor organizations and in labor-management relations; require disclosure of certain financial transactions and administrative practices of labor organizations and their officers; reinforce rights of members of labor organizations re funds and property, election and removal of officers, and exercise by other labor organizations of supervisory control, of such organizations; provide penalties for certain criminal acts. KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 1/29/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 3541 -- Similar to HR 3540. BOSCH (R N. Y.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3542 -- Similar to HR 3540. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3543 -- Similar to HR 3540. FRELINGHUYSEN (R N. J.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3544 -- Similar to HR 3540. GRIFFIN (R Mich.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3545 -- Similar to HR 3540. HIESTAND (R Calif.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3546 -- Similar to HR 3540. AYRES (R Ohio) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3649 -- Similar to HR 3271. HALPERN (R N. Y.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3711 -- Similar to HR 3302. BOWLES (D Conn.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3745 -- Amend National Labor Relations Act, as amended. RHODES (D Pa.) -- 1/29/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 3766 -- Similar to HR 3302. THOMPSON (D N. J.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3769 -- Similar to HR 3270. VANIK (D Ohio) -- 1/29/59.

6. Military and Veterans

ARMED SERVICES & DEFENSE

SENATE

- S 661 -- Repeal laws re Naval Petroleum Reserves; provide for administration of lands in such reserves by Secretary of Interior under provisions of Mineral Leasing Act of 1920. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.), McGee (D Wyo.) -- 1/23/59 -- Armed Services.

Bills - 5

- S 776 -- Authorize Federal Government to guard strategic defense facilities against individuals believed to be disposed to commit acts of sabotage, espionage, or other subversion. DIRKSEN (R Ill.), Butler (R Md.) -- 1/29/59 -- Judiciary.
- S 800 -- Provide for payment of certain amounts of compensation of officers who were found under the provisions of the Army and Air Force Vitalization and Retirement Equalization Act of 1948 to have been removed from active list of the Army without justification and who were subsequently restored to the active list. GREEN (D R. I.) -- 1/29/59 -- Armed Services.

HOUSE

- HR 3284 -- Equalize pay of retired members of uniformed services. COHELAN (D Calif.) -- 1/26/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 3290 -- Amend title 10, U. S. C., to eliminate requirement that each chaplain make an annual report to Secretary of Navy. DURHAM (D N. C.) -- 1/26/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 3291 -- Amend title 10, U. S. C. re certain medals. DURHAM (D N. C.) -- 1/26/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 3292 -- Amend title 10, U. S. C. to authorize Secretary of Navy to furnish supplies and services to foreign vessels and aircraft. DURHAM (D N. C.) -- 1/26/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 3293 -- Authorize construction of modern naval vessels. DURHAM (D N. C.) -- 1/26/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 3294 -- Amend title 10, U. S. C., to authorize sale of military clothing and textile material to contractors for use in performance of U. S. contracts. DURHAM (D N. C.) -- 1/26/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 3313 -- Amend sec. 200 of the Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act of 1940. HOSMER (R Calif.) -- 1/26/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 3320 -- Amend act of June 21, 1950, re appointment of boards of medical officers. KILDAY (D Texas) -- 1/26/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 3321 -- Amend title 10, U. S. C., re crediting service of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. KILDAY (D Texas) -- 1/26/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 3322 -- Amend title 10, U. S. C. re travel allowances of dependents of members of the uniformed services under certain conditions. KILDAY (D Texas) -- 1/26/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 3323 -- Establish peacetime limitation on number of lieutenant generals in Marine Corps. KILDAY (D Texas) -- 1/26/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 3324 -- Amend title 10, U. S. C. re extensions of enlistments. KILDAY (D Texas) -- 1/26/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 3325 -- Establish a career pattern for officer-lawyers in regular officer structure of U. S. Marine Corps. KILDAY (D Texas) -- 1/26/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 3328 -- Similar to HR 3284. McDONOUGH (R Calif.) -- 1/26/59.
- HR 3340 -- Similar to HR 69. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 1/26/59.
- HR 3346 -- Prohibit termination, transfer, or curtailment of functions and activities at military or naval installations in areas of substantial labor surplus which will result in a reduction of civilian employees until the Congress has had an opportunity to review such proposed action. O'NEILL (D Mass.) -- 1/26/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 3347 -- Prohibit assignment of certain duties to members of Armed Forces. O'NEILL (D Mass.) -- 1/26/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 3351 -- Amend sec. 303 of Career Compensation Act of 1949 re transportation of house trailers or other mobile dwellings by members of the uniformed services. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 1/26/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 3352 -- Amend sec. 709 of title 32, U. S. C. RIVERS (D S. C.) -- 1/26/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 3353 -- Further amend sec. 302 of Career Compensation Act of 1949 and section 7 of Dependents Assistance Act of 1950 re allowance for quarters to an enlisted member of a Reserve component on active duty for training. RIVERS (D S. C.) -- 1/26/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 3354 -- Clarify deferred or exempt status of persons who enlist in a Reserve component of Armed Forces. RIVERS (D S. C.) -- 1/26/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 3355 -- Amend titles 10 and 32 U. S. C. to provide Federal support for defense forces established under section 109 (c). RIVERS (D S. C.) -- 1/26/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 3356 -- Clarify status of members of National Guard while attending or instructing at National Guard schools. RIVERS (D S. C.) -- 1/26/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 3357 -- Equalize treatment of reserves and regulars in payment of per diem. RIVERS (D S. C.) -- 1/26/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 3358 -- Provide travel and transportation allowances for members of National Guard and Reserve components on active duty. RIVERS (D S. C.) -- 1/26/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 3359 -- Amend title 10, U. S. C., re procedure for ordering certain members of the Reserve components to active duty and requirements for physical examination of Reserve components. RIVERS (D S. C.) -- 1/26/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 3360 -- Authorize Reserve officers to combine service in more than one Reserve component in computing the 4 years of satisfactory Federal service necessary to qualify for uniform maintenance allowance. RIVERS (D S. C.) -- 1/26/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 3361 -- Provide for organization of National Guard Bureau. RIVERS (D S. C.) -- 1/26/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 3362 -- Authorize rations in kind for Reserve officers performing inactive duty training for periods of 8 or more hours in any 1 day. RIVERS (D S. C.) -- 1/26/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 3363 -- Amend titles 10 and 32, U. S. C. re enlistments in National Guard. RIVERS (D S. C.) -- 1/26/59 -- Armed Services.

- HR 3364 -- Amend title 10 and 32 U. S. C. to provide benefits for nonregular members of Armed Forces and members of National Guard disabled from disease. RIVERS (D S. C.) -- 1/26/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 3365 -- Authorize crediting of certain service for purpose of retired pay for non-regular service. RIVERS (D S. C.) -- 1/26/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 3367 -- Amend title 10, U. S. C., to repeal Sec. 7474 granting the Secretary of the Navy authority to establish rates of wages for certain employees of naval activities. RIVERS (D S. C.) -- 1/26/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 3368 -- Extend special enlistment programs provided by sec. 262 of Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, as amended. RIVERS (D S. C.) -- 1/26/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 3369 -- Amend title 10, U. S. C., re active duty agreements for Reserve officers. RIVERS (D S. C.) -- 1/26/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 3370 -- Amend title 32, U. S. C., re system of courts-martial for National Guard not in Federal service. RIVERS (D S. C.) -- 1/26/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 3373 -- Similar to HR 3284. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 1/26/59.
- HR 3387 -- Amend title 10, U. S. C. re Uniform Code of Military Justice. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 1/26/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 3388 -- Amend Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1959, to repeal certain minimum strength requirements for Army Reserve and Army National Guard. VINSON (D Ga.) (by request) -- 1/26/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 3455 -- Amend title 10, U. S. C., to improve administration of justice and discipline in Armed Forces. BROOKS (D La.) -- 1/27/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 3506 -- Authorize establishment, maintenance, and operation of auxiliary communication networks composed of licensed amateur radio operators for military radio communications. STEED (D Okla.) -- 1/27/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 3539 -- Repeal act of February 18, 1896, as amended. ADAIR (R Ind.) -- 1/29/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 3618 -- Amend Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended. CURTIS (R Mass.) -- 1/29/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 3623 -- Amend national defense amendment. EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 1/29/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3629 -- Provide for emergency furlough or leave for members of Armed Forces serving outside the U. S. in event of death of a member of such person's immediate family. ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 1/29/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 3630 -- Authorize Secretaries, of Army, Navy and Air Force to make grants to certain educational institutions for construction of military and naval science buildings. ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 1/29/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 3638 -- Amend Career Compensation Act of 1949 re transportation of house trailers upon permanent change of station of members of armed services. FISHER (D Texas) -- 1/29/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 3689 -- Transfer from Secretary of Navy to Secretary of Interior jurisdiction over lands of the U. S. within boundaries of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 and abolish such naval petroleum reserve. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 1/29/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 3691 -- Similar to HR 3284. SAUND (D Calif.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3693 -- Authorize Federal Government to guard strategic defense facilities against individuals believed to be disposed to commit acts of sabotage, espionage, or other subversion. SCHERER (R Ohio) -- 1/29/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 3718 -- Similar to HR 69. FARBERSTEIN (D N. Y.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3775 -- Extend induction provisions of Universal Military Training and Service Act; the provisions of the act of August 3, 1950, suspending personnel strengths of Armed Forces; and the Dependents Assistance Act of 1950. WOLF (D Iowa) -- 1/29/59 -- Armed Services.

VETERANS

SENATE

- S 723 -- Revise determination of basic pay of certain deceased retired officers in computing dependency and indemnity compensation payable by Veterans' Administration. CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 1/27/59 -- Armed Services.
- S 750 -- Liberalize conditions under which a veteran satisfactorily pursuing education or training under Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 may change to a second program. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 1/28/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

- HR 3268 -- Amend part III of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) to increase income limitations. BENNETT (R Mich.) -- 1/26/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 3269 -- Amend sec. 3103, title 38, U. S. C. to provide benefits to veterans with corrected discharges. BENNETT (R Mich.) -- 1/26/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 3296 -- Amend chapter 15, title 28, U. S. C., to grant a pension to all honorably discharged veterans of World War I, 60 years old. FINO (R N. Y.) -- 1/26/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 3299 -- Amend chapter 37, title 38, U. S. C. to provide additional funds for direct loans; remove certain requirements re rate of interest on guaranteed loans. GEORGE (D Kan.) -- 1/26/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 3305 -- Amend National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 to provide lump-sum payments to certain beneficiaries. HARMON (D Ind.) -- 1/26/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 3329 -- Increase annual income limitations governing payment of pension to certain veterans and their dependents. McFALL (D Calif.) -- 1/26/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 3338 -- Provide that active military or naval service between Nov. 12, 1918 and July 2, 1921, by any individual who served in Germany or Russia during that period be deemed World War I service. MERROW (R N. H.) -- 1/26/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.

- HR 3341 -- Provide that pensions for non-service connected death be extended to widows and children of deceased World War II and Korean veterans. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 1/26/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 3371 -- Provide that service of cadets and midshipmen at service Academies during specified periods be considered active military or naval wartime service for purposes of laws administered by Veterans' Administration. ROGERS (R Mass.) -- 1/26/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 3382 -- Amend Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957 to permit permanent plan U. S. Government life (converted) and national service life insurance policies to be assigned as collateral for certain loans. UTT (R Calif.) -- 1/26/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 3399 -- Similar to HR 3341. WHITENER (D N. C.) -- 1/26/59.
- HR 3433 -- Amend sec. 1803, title 38, U. S. C., re rate of interest on guaranteed loans. ADAIR (R Ind.) -- 1/27/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 3444 -- Similar to HR 3299. BARING (D Nev.) -- 1/27/59.
- HR 3447 -- Amend section 454 of title 38, U. S. C., to provide an exclusion from income for veterans' survivors eligible for pensions, for amounts paid by them for debts of the veterans and expenses of his last illness and burial. BATES (R Mass.) -- 1/27/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 3473 -- Amend section 312 of title 38, U. S. C. to increase presumptive period for service connection of multiple sclerosis from 2 to 4 years. HENDERSON (R Ohio) -- 1/27/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 3475 -- Revise basis for furnishing necessary hospital care and medical services for veterans' wartime service-connected disabilities. KEE (D W. Va.) -- 1/27/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 3479 -- Amend section 545 of title 38, U. S. C., to provide that income limitations applicable to payment of pension to widows and children of World War I veterans be increased to \$2,400 and \$3,800. LANE (D Mass.) -- 1/27/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 3508 -- Equalize certain rates of wartime disability compensation by amending section 314 (a), (b), (c), (d), (i), and (j) of title 38 U. S. C. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 1/27/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 3512 -- Amend subchapter III of chapter 15 of title 38, U. S. C., to provide pension for widows and children of World War I veterans. VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) (by request) -- 1/27/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 3513 -- Similar to HR 3299. WAMPLER (D Ind.) -- 1/27/59.
- HR 3673 -- Re Italian American War Veterans of the U. S. Inc., and status of that organization under certain laws of the U. S. MULTER (D N. Y.) -- 1/29/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3712 -- Amend section 545 of title 38, U. S. C., to provide that income limitations applicable to payment of pension to widows of World War I veterans be increased to \$1,800 without dependents, and \$3,600 with dependents. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 1/29/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 3721 -- Amend section 4001 of title 38, U. S. C., to limit terms of office of members of the Board of Veterans' Appeals. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 1/29/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 3724 -- Revise basis for establishing wartime service connection for multiple sclerosis and chronic functional psychoses. FORAND (D R. I.) -- 1/29/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 3729 -- Amend section 512 of title 38, U. S. C., to provide pension for veterans of Spanish-American War who have less than 70 days' service. HARGIS (D Kan.) -- 1/29/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 3747 -- Authorize gratuitous benefits for a remarried widow of a veteran upon termination of her remarriage. ROGERS (R Mass.) -- 1/29/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 3748 -- Amend title 10, U. S. C., re crediting certain service as a member of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. ROGERS (R Mass.) -- 1/29/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 3749 -- Authorize Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to fix special compensation rate for service-incurred disability in certain cases. ROGERS (R Mass.) -- 1/29/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 3750 -- Provide further bases for determination re disability for pension purposes. ROGERS (R Mass.) -- 1/29/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 3751 -- Amend sections 322(b) and (7) and 415 (b), (c), and (d) of title 38, U. S. C. re increased wartime death compensation, and dependency and indemnity compensation, to parents. ROGERS (R Mass.) -- 1/29/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 3752 -- Amend section 641(a) of title 38, U. S. C. to provide a Federal payment of \$1,000 instead of \$700 per annum to State homes for each veteran of any war. ROGERS (R Mass.) -- 1/29/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 3753 -- Amend section 503 of title 38, U. S. C., to insert an additional subparagraph (7) to exclude commercial life insurance payments, not in excess of \$10,000 in consideration of annual income for pension purposes. ROGERS (R Mass.) -- 1/29/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 3754 -- Amend sections 522 (a) and 545 (a) of title 38, U. S. C., to increase the income limitations for disability and death pension purposes. ROGERS (R Mass.) -- 1/29/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 3755 -- Amend section 416 (b) of title 38, U. S. C., to authorize granting of death compensation to certain widows and parents notwithstanding a prior election to receive dependency and indemnity compensation. ROGERS (R Mass.) -- 1/29/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 3758 -- Amend title 38, U. S. C., to extend loan guaranty benefits to certain veterans of service after January 31, 1955, and before end of compulsory military service. SAUND (D Calif.) -- 1/29/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 3759 -- Similar to HR 3299. SAUND (D Calif.) -- 1/29/59.
- H J Res 191 -- Place certain individuals who served in the U. S. Armed Forces in Moro Province, Mindanao, Leyte, Luzon, and Samar after July 4, 1902, in same status as those who served in Armed Forces during Philippine Insurrection. SILER (R Ky.) -- 1/26/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.

H J Res 197 -- Place certain individuals who served in Armed Forces of the U. S. in the Moro Province, Mindanao, Leyte and Samar after July 4, 1902 and their survivors, in same status as those who served in Armed Forces during the Philippine Insurrection and their survivors. DENTON (D Ind.) -- 1/27/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.

7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

ASTRONAUTICS & ATOMIC ENERGY

SENATE

S 683 -- Amend Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, to provide for an accelerated atomic power program. GORE (D Tenn.) -- 1/27/59 -- Atomic Energy.

HOUSE

HR 3703 -- Provide for establishment under National Science Foundation, of a National Science Academy. ANFUSO (D N. Y.) -- 1/29/59 -- Science and Astronautics.

H Res 140 -- Set aside the year 1959 as Energy Supremacy Year. BROOKS (D La.) -- 1/27/59 -- Science and Astronautics.

COMMEMORATIVE

SENATE

S 693 -- Issue a special postage stamp in honor of memory of Father Abram Joseph Ryan the "Poet-Priest of the Confederacy". HILL (D Ala.), Sparkman (D Ala.) -- 1/27/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

S J Res 27 -- Proclaim October 9, as Leif Erickson Day. PROXMIER (D Wis.) -- 1/23/59 -- Judiciary.

S J Res 31 -- Recognize Samuel Wilson of Troy, N. Y., as the progenitor of America's national symbol, "Uncle Sam". JAVITS (R N. Y.), Keating (R N. Y.) -- 1/23/59 -- Rules and Administration.

S J Res 38 -- Proclaim period from February 8, 1959 to February 14, 1959, as National Negro History Week. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 1/29/59 -- Judiciary.

S Con Res 6 -- Designate week of June 14, 1959 National Little League Baseball Week. SCOTT (R Pa.) -- 1/27/59 -- Judiciary.

S Con Res 7 -- Commemorate the 100th anniversary of the American Dental Association. MURRAY (D Mont.), Hill (D Ala.), Aiken (R Vt.), Allott (R Colo.), Anderson (D N. M.), Bartlett (D Alaska), Beall (R Md.), Bennett (R Utah), Bridges (R N. H.), Butler (R Md.), Byrd (D W. Va.), Cannon (D Nev.), Capehart (R Ind.), Carlson (R Kan.), Carroll (D Colo.), Case (R N. J.), Case (R S. D.), Chavez (D N. M.), Cooper (R Ky.), Curtis (R Neb.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Dodd (D Conn.), Douglas (D Ill.), Eastland (D Miss.), Engle (D Calif.), Ervin (D N. C.), Fulbright (D Ark.), Green (D R. I.), Gruening (D Alaska), Hart (D Mich.), Hartke (D Ind.), Hennings (D Mo.), Hickenlooper (R Iowa), Holland (D Fla.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Jackson (D Wash.), Javits (R N. Y.), Johnston (D S. C.), Jordan (D N. C.), Keating (R N. Y.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Kerr (D Okla.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Langer (R N. D.), Lausche (D Ohio), Magnuson (D Wash.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Martin (R Iowa), McCarthy (D Minn.), McClellan (D Ark.), McGee (D Wyo.), McNamara (D Mich.), Monroney (D Okla.), Morse (D Ore.), Morton (R Ky.), Moss (D Utah), Mundt (R S. D.), Muskie (D Maine), Neuberger (D Ore.), Pastore (D R. I.), Prouty (R Vt.), Proxmire (D Wis.), Randolph (D W. Va.), Robertson (D Va.), Saltstall (R Mass.), Schoeppel (R Kan.), Scott (R Pa.), Smathers (D Fla.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Symington (D Mo.), Talmadge (D Ga.), Thurmond (D S. C.), Wiley (R Wis.), Williams (D N. J.), Young (R N. D.) -- 1/28/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

HR 3259 -- Issue a special postage stamp in honor of Father Abraham Joseph Ryan, the "Poet-Priest of the Confederacy". BOYKIN (D Ala.) -- 1/26/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 3260 -- Similar to HR 3259. ANDREWS (D Ala.) -- 1/26/59.

HR 3300 -- Similar to HR 3259. GRANT (D Ala.) -- 1/26/59.

HR 3314 -- Similar to HR 3259. HUDDLESTON (D Ala.) -- 1/26/59.

HR 3500 -- Similar to HR 3259. ROBERTS (D Ala.) -- 1/27/59.

HR 3655 -- Authorize coinage of 50-cent pieces to commemorate centennial of drilling of first oil well at Titusville, Pa., in 1859. KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 1/29/59 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 3694 -- Similar to HR 3259. SELDEN (D Ala.) -- 1/29/59.

HR 3715 -- Promote preservation of history of the U. S. as recorded in pioneer weekly newspapers and as currently published in weekly newspapers of the U. S. by the establishment of National Library of Weekly Newspaper. ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 1/29/59 -- Education and Labor.

HR 3726 -- Provide for a memorial in Detroit, Mich., to certain American soldiers who died in the War of 1812. GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) -- 1/29/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

H J Res 187 -- Create Quadracentennial Anniversary Commission of Florida, Inc. HALEY (D Fla.) -- 1/26/59 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 188 -- Re Father's Day. HORAN (R Wash.) -- 1/26/59 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 196 -- Similar to H J Res 187. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 1/27/59.

H J Res 202 -- Proclaim annually first week of March as National Dress Right Week. TELLER (D N. Y.) -- 1/29/59 -- Judiciary.

CONGRESS, CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

SENATE

- S 810 -- Effectuate and enforce the constitutional right to the equal protection of the laws. DOUGLAS (D Ill.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Hennings (D Mo.), Case (R N.J.), Morse (D Ore.), Clark (D Pa.), Allott (R Colo.), Neuberger (D Ore.), McNamara (D Mich.), Javits (R N.Y.), Proxmire (D Wis.), Beall (R Md.), Pastore (D R.I.), Carroll (D Colo.), Hart (D Mich.), McCarthy (D Minn.), Dodd (D Conn.) -- 1/29/59 -- Judiciary.
- S J Res 29 -- Propose amendment to Constitution of U. S. prohibiting taxation by States of nonresidents. BRIDGES (R N.H.), Cotton (R N.H.) -- 1/23/59 -- Judiciary.
- S J Res 32 -- Amend Constitution of U. S. reserving to States exclusive control over public schools. TALMADGE (D Ga.), Byrd (D Va.), Robertson (D Va.), Johnston (D S.C.), Hill (D Ala.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Eastland (D Miss.), Stennis (D Miss.), Long (D La.) -- 1/27/59 -- Judiciary.
- S J Res 34 -- Establish a Joint Committee on Foreign Information and Intelligence. McCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 1/28/59 -- Foreign Relations.
- S J Res 35 -- Reappoint Robert V. Fleming as Citizen Regent of Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 1/28/59 -- Rules and Administration.
- S J Res 36 -- Amend Constitution to provide that term of office of Members of House of Representatives shall be 4 years. MANSFIELD (D Mont.) -- 1/29/59 -- Judiciary.
- S J Res 39 -- Amend Constitution to authorize Governors to fill temporary vacancies in House of Representatives. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) -- 1/29/59 -- Judiciary.
- S J Res 40 -- Amend Constitution re cases where President is unable to discharge powers and duties of his office. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) -- 1/29/59 -- Judiciary.
- S Con Res 5 -- Print additional copies of Committee print entitled "Briefing of the Investment Act." SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 1/23/59 -- Rules and Administration.
- S Res 36 -- Authorize revision and printing of Senate Manual for use of 86th Congress. HENNINGS (D Mo.) -- 1/23/59 -- Placed on calendar.
- S Res 37 -- Print 60th annual report of National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution. HENNINGS (D Mo.) -- 1/23/59 -- Placed on calendar.
- S Res 42 -- Authorize Committee on Government Operations to make complete study of all matters pertaining to international activities of executive branch. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 1/23/59 -- Rules and Administration.
- S Res 43 -- Authorize Committee on Government Operations to investigate administration of all branches of Government. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 1/23/59 -- Rules and Administration.
- S Res 44 -- Continue Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 1/23/59 -- Rules and Administration.
- S Res 45 -- Authorize additional temporary staff and funds for Committee on Public Works. CHAVEZ (D N.M.) -- 1/23/59 -- Public Works.
- S Res 46 -- Re jurisdiction by Committee on Rules and Administration of proposed code of ethics applicable to Senators and employees of Senate. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Keating (R N.Y.) -- 1/23/59 -- Rules and Administration.
- S Res 47 -- Amend rule re excusing a Senator from voting in certain cases. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Keating (R N.Y.) -- 1/23/59 -- Rules and Administration.
- S Res 48 -- Establish a committee to study development and coordination of water resources. MANSFIELD (D Mont.), Murray (D Mont.) -- 1/27/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S Res 49 -- Re temporary additional staff and clerical personnel for Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. HILL (D Ala.) -- 1/27/59 -- Rules and Administration.
- S Res 50 -- Authorize Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to investigate textile industry. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 1/27/59 -- Rules and Administration.
- S Res 51 -- Establish a Special Committee on Foreign Trade Development. STENNIS (D Miss.) -- 1/27/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S Res 52 -- Investigate certain problems re escapees and refugees from Communist tyranny. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 1/27/59 -- Rules and Administration.
- S Res 53 -- Investigate administration of Patent Office. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 1/27/59 -- Rules and Administration.
- S Res 54 -- Investigate juvenile delinquency. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 1/27/59 -- Rules and Administration.
- S Res 55 -- Investigate matters pertaining to immigration and naturalization. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 1/27/59 -- Rules and Administration.
- S Res 56 -- Investigate administration of Trading With the Enemy Act. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 1/27/59 -- Rules and Administration.
- S Res 57 -- Investigate antitrust and monopoly laws. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 1/27/59 -- Rules and Administration.
- S Res 58 -- Study matters pertaining to Constitutional amendments. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 1/27/59 -- Rules and Administration.
- S Res 59 -- Investigate administration of national security law and matters re espionage. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 1/27/59 -- Rules and Administration.
- S Res 60 -- Investigate national penitentiaries. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 1/27/59 -- Rules and Administration.
- S Res 61 -- Study administrative practice and procedure in government departments and agencies. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 1/27/59 -- Rules and Administration.
- S Res 62 -- Study matters pertaining to Constitutional rights. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 1/27/59 -- Rules and Administration.
- S Res 63 -- Study matters pertaining to revision and codification of statutes of the U. S. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 1/27/59 -- Rules and Administration.
- S Res 64 -- Re death of Hon. George H. Christopher, late a Representative from Missouri. HENNINGS (D Mo.) -- 1/27/59.

- S Res 65 -- Re comprehensive study of problems of the Aged. HILL (D Ala.) -- 1/29/59 -- Rules and Administration.
- S Res 66 -- Re study of National Labor and Labor-Management Relations Acts. HILL (D Ala.) -- 1/29/59 -- Rules and Administration.
- S Res 67 -- Re study to determine whether Civil Defense program may be furthered by assistance from reserve components of Armed Forces. CURTIS (R Neb.) -- 1/29/59 -- Armed Services.

HOUSE

- HR 3398 -- Provide a residence for pages of Senate and House of Representatives, under supervision of a Capitol Pages' Residence Board. WHITENER (D N.C.) -- 1/26/59 -- House Administration.
- HR 3659 -- Amend Civil Rights Act of 1957 to provide that Civil Rights Commission have until Jan. 2, 1961, to submit its report, findings, and recommendations. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 1/29/59 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 189 -- Amend U. S. Constitution to empower Congress to authorize President to approve and disapprove separate items in appropriation bills. MACK (R Wash.) -- 1/26/59 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 190 -- Amend Constitution to prohibit a State from taxing certain income of a non-resident. MERROW (R N.H.) -- 1/26/59 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 193 -- Amend Constitution of U. S. re right of citizens of the U. S. 18 years of age or older to vote. WIDNALL (R N.J.) -- 1/26/59 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 194 -- Amend Constitution of U. S. to provide for election of President and Vice President. WHITTEN (D Miss.) -- 1/26/59 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 195 -- Amend Constitution of U. S. re equal rights for men and women. BREWSTER (D Md.) -- 1/27/59 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 198 -- Reappoint Robert V. Fleming as citizen regent of Board of Regents of Smithsonian Institution. CANNON (D Mo.) -- 1/29/59 -- House Administration.
- H J Res 199 -- Amend Constitution of U. S. re equal rights for men and women. FLYNN (D Wis.) -- 1/29/59 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 201 -- Amend Constitution of the U. S. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 1/29/59 -- Judiciary.
- H Con Res 55 -- Print "Code of Ethics for Government Service" as a House document. WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) -- 1/26/59 -- House Administration.
- H Con Res 57 -- Re joint session of Congress to commemorate 150th anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birth. McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 1/27/59.
- H Con Res 64 -- Print additional copies of House Document No. 234, 84th Congress, entitled "The Prayer Room in the U. S. Capitol". BURLESON (D Texas) -- 1/29/59 -- House Administration.
- H Con Res 65 -- Establish a Joint Committee on Intelligence Matters. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 1/29/59 -- Rules.
- H Con Res 66 -- Similar to H Con Res 65. HAYS (D Ohio) -- 1/29/59.
- H Con Res 71 -- Establish joint congressional committee to conduct an investigation and study of alternatives to conscription. WOLF (D Iowa) -- 1/29/59 -- Rules.
- H Res 134 -- Re death of Honorable George H. Christopher, a Representative from State of Missouri. CANNON (D Mo.) -- 1/26/59.
- H Res 135 -- Create a select committee to conduct a study of fiscal organization and procedures of the Congress. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 1/26/59 -- Rules.
- H Res 136 -- Provide funds for investigations and studies conducted pursuant to HR 56, by Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 1/25/59 -- House Administration.
- H Res 137 -- Authorize expenditure of certain funds for expenses of Committee on Un-American Activities. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 1/26/59 -- House Administration.
- H Res 138 -- To amend Rules of House of Representatives. SMITH (D Va.) -- 1/27/59.
- H Res 139 -- Provide funds for expenses of studies, investigations, and inquiries authorized by H Res 133. BROOKS (D La.) -- 1/27/59 -- House Administration.
- H Res 141 -- Re a select committee be named by Speaker to conduct an investigation of tariff and embargoes. DENT (D Pa.) -- 1/27/59 -- Rules.
- H Res 142 -- Create a standing Committee on Small Business in House of Representatives. DOOLEY (R N.Y.) -- 1/27/59 -- Rules.
- H Res 143 -- Provide funds for necessary miscellaneous expenses of Committee on the District of Columbia. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 1/27/59 -- House Administration.
- H Res 144 -- Re election of members to standing committees of the House of Representatives. HALLECK (R Ind.) -- 1/29/59.
- H Res 145 -- Authorize additional copies for use of Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of committee print entitled "Present Relations of the Federal Government to the American Indian." ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 1/29/59 -- House Administration.
- H Res 146 -- Provide funds for expenses of the investigations authorized by H Res 130. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 1/29/59 -- House Administration.
- H Res 147 -- Authorize Committee on Education and Labor to conduct certain studies and investigations coming within its jurisdiction. BARDEN (D N.C.) -- 1/29/59 -- Rules.
- H Res 148 -- Provide for expenses incurred pursuant to H Res 147. BARDEN (D N.C.) -- 1/29/59 -- House Administration.
- H Res 149 -- Appoint a special committee to study and investigate disposition of certain Federal funds. O'NEILL (D Mass.) -- 1/29/59 -- Rules.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

SENATE

- S 658 -- Establish a code of ethics for executive and legislative branches of Government. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Keating (R N.Y.) -- 1/23/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

- S 671 -- Amend Administrative Procedure Act to provide for disclosure of certain communications received by Government agencies from Members of Congress re adjudicatory matters. JAVITS (R N. Y.), Keating (R N. Y.) -- 1/23/59 -- Judiciary.
- S 676 -- Create a Department of Science and Technology. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), McClellan (D Ark.), Ervin (D N. C.) -- 1/23/59 -- Government Operations.
- S 739 -- Eliminate discriminatory employment practices on account of age by contractors and subcontractors with the U. S. and District of Columbia. JAVITS (R N. Y.) -- 1/28/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 814 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to prevent allocation of procurement contracts to certain designated geographical areas. THURMOND (D S. C.) -- 1/29/59 -- Government Operations.
- S J Res 30 -- Establish Commission on Ethics in Federal Government. JAVITS (R N. Y.), Keating (R N. Y.) -- 1/23/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

- HR 3276 -- Provide that, except in time of war or grave national emergency Federal expenditures not exceed Federal revenues; provide for systematic reduction of public debt. BERRY (R S. D.) -- 1/26/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3280 -- Provide that a statement of amounts expended by the U. S. for overseas travel or subsistence of Members of Congress and certain other Federal officers and employees be printed in Federal Register. BROOMFIELD (R Mich.) -- 1/26/59 -- Government Operations.
- HR 3317 -- Amend Employment Act of 1946 to include promotion of maximum purchasing power at stable price levels. JOHNSON (D Colo.) -- 1/26/59 -- Government Operations.
- HR 3333 -- Extend application of Davis-Bacon Act to Federal contracts for demolition of existing buildings. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 1/26/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 3650 -- Eliminate discriminatory employment practices on account of age by contractors and subcontractors with the U. S. and District of Columbia. HALPERN (R N. Y.) -- 1/29/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 3717 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to make rehabilitation facilities and sheltered workshops eligible for donations of surplus real and personal property. ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 1/29/59 -- Government Operations.
- HR 3722 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit donations of surplus property to volunteer fire-fighting organizations. FOGARTY (D R. I.) -- 1/29/59 -- Government Operations.
- HR 3733 -- Similar to HR 3722. JOHNSON (D Wis.) -- 1/29/59.

INDIANS, D. C., TERRITORIES

SENATE

- S 635 -- Authorize partition or sale of inherited interests in allotted Indian lands in South Dakota. CASE (R S. D.) -- 1/23/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 636 -- Amend sec. 1 of act of April 16, 1934, as amended, re education, medical attention, relief of distress, and social welfare of Indians. CASE (R S. D.) -- 1/23/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 643 -- Amend act entitled "An act relating to levying and collecting of taxes and assessments, and for other purposes," approved June 25, 1938. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 1/23/59 -- District of Columbia.
- S 644 -- Amend act entitled "An act to provide for compulsory school attendance, for the taking of a school census in D. C. and for other purposes," approved Feb. 4, 1925. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 1/23/59 -- District of Columbia.
- S 645 -- Amend act entitled "An act to authorize Commissioners of D. C. to remove dangerous or unsafe buildings and parts thereof, and for other purposes," approved March 1, 1899, as amended. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 1/23/59 -- District of Columbia.
- S 646 -- Make act approved March 3, 1899 (30 Stat. 1045, 1057, ch. 422), providing for appointment of special policemen by Commissioners of D. C., applicable to Government departments and agencies. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 1/23/59 -- District of Columbia.
- S 647 -- Amend act entitled "An act for regulation of practice of dentistry in D. C., and protection of the people from empiricism in relation thereto," approved June 6, 1892, as amended. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 1/23/59 -- District of Columbia.
- S 659 -- Provide for D. C. an appointed Governor, secretary, elected legislative assembly and nonvoting Delegate to House of Representatives. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 1/23/59 -- District of Columbia.
- S 660 -- Amend District of Columbia Business Corporation Act. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 1/23/59 -- District of Columbia.
- S 675 -- Regulate practice of physical therapy by registered physical therapists in D. C. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 1/23/59 -- District of Columbia.
- S 685 -- Exempt from all taxation certain property of Association for Childhood Education International in D. C. HOLLAND (D Fla.) -- 1/27/59 -- District of Columbia.
- S 715 -- Amend law re indecent publications in D. C. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), Carroll (D Colo.), Langer (R N. D.) -- 1/27/59 -- District of Columbia.
- S 740 -- Prohibit in D. C., unjust discrimination in employment because of age. JAVITS (R N. Y.) -- 1/28/59 -- District of Columbia.

- S 745 -- Amend act entitled "An act to create a board for condemnation of insubstantial buildings in District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved May 1, 1906, as amended. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 1/28/59 -- District of Columbia.
- S 746 -- Amend act entitled "An act to regulate the placing of children in family homes and for other purposes," approved April 22, 1944, as amended. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 1/28/59 -- District of Columbia.
- S 801 -- Authorize Board of Commissioners of D. C. to buy tickets from certain common carriers operating in D. C. and sell these tickets at reduced prices to schoolchildren. BEALL (R Md.) -- 1/29/59 -- District of Columbia.
- S 802 -- Amend act of May 29, 1930, to increase authorization for funds for extension of certain projects from D. C. into State of Maryland. BEALL (R Md.) -- 1/29/59 -- District of Columbia.
- S 803 -- Amend act of August 9, 1955, re regulation of fares for transportation of schoolchildren in D. C. BEALL (R Md.) -- 1/29/59 -- District of Columbia.

HOUSE

- HR 3298 -- Amend District of Columbia Code, 1951, as amended, title 47, "Taxation and Fiscal Affairs". FOLEY (D Md.) -- 1/26/59 -- District of Columbia.
- HR 3304 -- Provide for admission of Hawaii into Union. HARGIS (D Kan.) -- 1/26/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 3342 -- Provide for construction by U. S. of a sanitary sewer system for Zuni Indian Tribe, Zuni, N. M. MORRIS (D N. M.) -- 1/26/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 3381 -- Cancel reimbursable charges against Mission Indian lands in California. UTT (R Calif.) -- 1/26/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 3437 -- Similar to HR 3304. ANDERSON (D Mont.) -- 1/27/59.
- HR 3494 -- Provide that clergymen not be competent to testify in courts of D. C. re certain communications. MULTER (D N. Y.) -- 1/27/59 -- District of Columbia.
- HR 3608 -- Authorize Secretary of Navy to acquire certain land on Island of Guam. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 1/29/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 3648 -- Regulate handling of student funds in Indian schools operated by Bureau of Indian Affairs. HALEY (D Fla.) (by request) -- 1/29/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 3656 -- Amend District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act, as amended. KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 1/29/59 -- District of Columbia.
- HR 3663 -- Authorize Board of Commissioners of D. C. to buy tickets from certain common carriers operating in D. C. and sell them at reduced prices to schoolchildren. McMILLAN (D S. C.) -- 1/29/59 -- District of Columbia.
- HR 3664 -- Amend act of August 9, 1955, re regulation of fares for transportation of schoolchildren in D. C. McMILLAN (D S. C.) (by request) -- 1/29/59 -- District of Columbia.
- HR 3665 -- Provide that statute of limitations on refunds of overpayments of income taxes not apply to overpayments by Indians arising from erroneous inclusion in gross income of certain income not subject to Federal income tax. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 1/29/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3677 -- Similar to HR 3608. O'BRIEN (D N. Y.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3685 -- Similar to HR 3304. PORTER (D Ore.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3727 -- Amend section 1 of act of April 16, 1934, as amended by act of June 4, 1936 (49 Stat. 1458), entitled "An act authorizing Secretary of Interior to arrange with States or Territories for education, medical attention, relief of distress and social welfare of Indians, and for other purposes." HALEY (D Fla.) (by request) -- 1/29/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 3735 -- Make Policemen and Firemen's Retirement and Disability Act Amendments of 1957 applicable to retired former members of Metropolitan Police force, Fire Department of D. C., the U. S. Park Police force, the White House Police force, and U. S. Secret Service; and to their widows, widowers, and children. McMILLAN (D S. C.) -- 1/29/59 -- District of Columbia.

JUDICIAL PROCEDURES

SENATE

- S 720 -- Amend title 18, U. S. C., to make unlawful certain practices in connection with placing of minor children for permanent free care or for adoption. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), Carroll (D Colo.), Langer (R N. D.) -- 1/27/59 -- Judiciary.
- S 781 -- Redistrict the judicial district of N. D. LANGER (R N. D.) -- 1/29/59 -- Judiciary.
- S 813 -- Establish qualifications for persons appointed to Supreme Court. THURMOND (D S. C.) -- 1/29/59 -- Judiciary.
- S 818 -- Appoint three additional district judges for eastern district of Pennsylvania and two additional judges for western district of Pennsylvania. CLARK (D Pa.), Scott (R Pa.) -- 1/29/59 -- Judiciary.
- S J Res 28 -- Establish a commission to study and make recommendations for prevention of claims against the U. S. or its citizens, and protect American foreign investments. JOHNSTON (D S. C.) -- 1/23/59 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 3283 -- Amend title 28, entitled "Judiciary and Judicial Procedure" of U. S. C. to provide for defense of suits against Federal employees arising out of operation of motor vehicles in their employment. CELLER (D N. Y.) -- 1/26/59 -- Judiciary.

Bills - 9

- HR 3384 -- Provide for assessment of costs against the U. S. in case entitled "United States against Fallbrook Public Utility District". UTT (R Calif.) -- 1/26/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 3391 -- Exempt from chapter 61 (re lotteries) of title 18, U. S. C., bingo and similar games conducted by nonprofit organizations. WAINWRIGHT (R N. Y.) -- 1/26/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 3400 -- Provide an additional judge for district of New Jersey. WIDNALL (R N. J.) -- 1/26/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 3435 -- Establish rules of interpretation governing questions of effect of acts of Congress on state laws. ALFORD (D Ark.) -- 1/27/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 3438 -- Provide for collection and disposition of certain U. S. flags having 48 stars. BAILEY (D W. Va.) -- 1/27/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 3443 -- Provide for appointment of an additional district judge for district of Nevada. BARING (D Nev.) -- 1/27/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 3456 -- Amend section 373 of title 28, U. S. C. to extend application thereof to judges of circuit courts of Territory of Hawaii. BURNS (D Hawaii) -- 1/27/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 3457 -- Amend section 102(b) (1) of title 28 U. S. C. to provide that a term of U. S. District Court for Western District of Michigan be held at Lansing. CHAMBERLAIN (R Mich.) -- 1/27/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 3459 -- Provide for appointment of two additional district judges for district of Connecticut. MONAGAN (D Conn.) -- 1/27/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 3493 -- Amend chapter 119 of title 28, U. S. C., to provide that clergymen shall not be competent to testify re certain communications. MULTER (D N. Y.) -- 1/27/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 3690 -- Incorporate National Association of State Militia. RODINO (D N. J.) -- 1/29/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 3700 -- Amend chapter 57 of title 18 of U. S. C. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 1/29/59 -- Judiciary.

LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, RESOURCES

SENATE

- S 639 -- Provide for construction of Bully Creek Dam and other facilities, Vale Federal reclamation project, Oregon. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 1/23/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 642 -- Amend title 23 of U. S. C. re highways to permit States having toll and free roads, bridges, and tunnels designated as part of National System of Interstate and Defense Highways to designate other routes for inclusion in Interstate System. KEATING (R N. Y.), JAVITS (R N. Y.) -- 1/23/59 -- Public Works.
- S 650 -- Provide for preliminary examination-survey to determine advisability and cost of constructing an inland ship canal between Seattle and Tacoma in Washington. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 1/23/59 -- Public Works.
- S 657 -- Convey to city of New York certain lands for park and recreational purposes. JAVITS (R N. Y.), Keating (R N. Y.) -- 1/23/59 -- Government Operations.
- S 669 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to convey lands to Bethel Baptist Church of Henderson, Tenn. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) -- 1/23/59 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 682 -- Amend Flood Control Act of 1950 as it applies to Libby Dam on Kootenai River, Montana. MURRAY (D Mont.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Church (D Idaho) -- 1/27/59 -- Public Works.
- S 688 -- Establish national cemeteries in State of Pennsylvania. SCOTT (R Pa.) -- 1/27/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 689 -- Authorize a survey to be made of Eel Pond at Menauhant, Mass. KENNEDY (D Mass.) -- 1/27/59 -- Public Works.
- S 692 -- Authorize sale of certain lands to Missouri. SYMINGTON (D Mo.), Hennings (D Mo.) -- 1/27/59 -- Public Works.
- S 709 -- Amend title 14 of U. S. C., to authorize construction at Coast Guard Air Station, Elizabeth City, N. C., of a Coast Guard Reserve training facility. JORDAN (D N. C.) -- 1/27/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 712 -- Provide for erection of Federal building in Ogden, Utah. BENNETT (R Utah) -- 1/27/59 -- Public Works.
- S 713 -- Revise boundaries of Zion National Park in Utah. BENNETT (R Utah), Moss (D Utah) -- 1/27/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 747 -- Provide for conveyance of certain lands known as Des Plaines Public Hunting and Refuge Area to State of Illinois. DOUGLAS (D Ill.) -- 1/28/59 -- Government Operations.
- S 783 -- Convey to former owners mineral interests in certain submarginal lands acquired by U. S. in N. D., S. D., Colo., and Mont. LANGER (R N. D.) -- 1/29/59 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 784 -- Provide for establishment of Geographic Center of North American Continent National Monument. LANGER (R N. D.) -- 1/29/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 790 -- Provide for a preliminary examination and survey of Missouri River between Garrison Dam in N. D. and Sioux City, Iowa, to determine advisability of improving such river for navigation. LANGER (R N. D.) -- 1/29/59 -- Public Works.
- S 793 -- Amend title 23, U. S. C., to increase amount authorized for bridges over Federal dams. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), Gore (D Tenn.) -- 1/29/59 -- Public Works.
- S 798 -- Amend Federal Power Act to prohibit Federal Power Commission from treating as operating expenses those expenses incurred by electric utilities in propagandizing against Federal power policies and rural electric cooperatives. LANGER (R N. D.) -- 1/29/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

- S 805 -- Amend Federal Water Pollution Control Act to increase grants for construction of sewage treatment works; establish Office of Water Pollution Control. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), McCarthy (D Minn.) -- 1/29/59 -- Public Works.
- S 808 -- Amend section 1 of act of June 25, 1948 (62 Stat. 915; 28 U. S. C. 641), as amended, to provide for appointment of a U. S. Commissioner for Grand Canyon National Park. HAYDEN (D Ariz.), Goldwater (R Ariz.) -- 1/29/59 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 3262 -- Amend Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands (61 Stat. 913) re leasing of mineral deposits in which the U. S. owns an interest. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 1/26/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 3263 -- Amend sec. 17 of Mineral Leasing Act of Feb. 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437, 443), as amended (30 U. S. C. sec. 226). ASPINALL (D Colo.) (by request) -- 1/26/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 3265 -- Amend section 7(a) of Natural Gas Act. BENNETT (R Mich.) -- 1/26/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 3281 -- Authorize sale of certain lands to Missouri. BROWN (D Mo.) -- 1/26/59 -- Public Works.
- HR 3286 -- Amend Natural Gas Act to authorize Federal Power Commission to prescribe safety requirements for natural gas companies. DADDARIO (D Conn.) -- 1/26/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 3306 -- Encourage discovery, development, and production of manganese-bearing ores and concentrates in U. S., its Territories, and possessions. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 1/26/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 3312 -- Authorize Chief of Engineers to survey areas of water supply shortages and prepare reports thereon. HORAN (R Wash.) -- 1/26/59 -- Public Works.
- HR 3316 -- Implement sec. 4 of act approved Dec. 22, 1944 (P. L. 534, 78th Cong.) as amended. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 1/26/59 -- Public Works.
- HR 3326 -- Acquire sites and construct buildings for a training school and other facilities for Immigration and Naturalization Service. KILGORE (D Texas) -- 1/26/59 -- Public Works.
- HR 3331 -- Require a study of effect of increasing diversion of water from Lake Michigan into Illinois waterway. MACK (D Ill.) -- 1/26/59 -- Public Works.
- HR 3335 -- Provide for apportionment of certain costs of Yakima Federal reclamation project. MAY (R Wash.) -- 1/26/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 3336 -- Provide for certain reductions in reimbursable construction cost of Kittitas division of Yakima reclamation project, Wash. MAY (R Wash.) -- 1/26/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 3339 -- Amend Flood Control Act of 1950 as it applies to Libby Dam on Kootenai River in Montana. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 1/26/59 -- Public Works.
- HR 3374 -- Authorize construction of bridges over Rio Grande between El Paso, Texas and Ciudad Juarez, Mexico; and county of El Paso, Texas, and State of Chihuahua. RUTHERFORD (D Texas) -- 1/26/59 -- Foreign Affairs.
- HR 3375 -- Stimulate production and conservation of coal in the U. S. by authorizing Bureau of Mines to contact for coal research. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 1/26/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 3380 -- Authorize an extension of Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbors breakwater. UTT (R Calif.) -- 1/26/59 -- Public Works.
- HR 3383 -- Provide relief of Newport Harbor Union High School District, Newport Beach, Calif. UTT (R Calif.) -- 1/26/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 3401 -- Provide that Administrator of General Services save and restore historic buildings and works of art owned by U. S. WRIGHT (D Texas) -- 1/26/59 -- Public Works.
- HR 3454 -- Disclaim any interest of the U. S. in certain lands in Colorado. BREEDING (D Kan.) -- 1/27/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 3459 -- Amend act of Aug. 21, 1935, to determine whether certain sites, buildings, or objects are of national historical significance. CURTIN (R Pa.) -- 1/27/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 3460 -- Amend Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended. DAVIS (D Tenn.) -- 1/27/59 -- Public Works.
- HR 3461 -- Similar to HR 3460. JONES (D Ala.) -- 1/27/59.
- HR 3462 -- Similar to HR 3460. ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 1/27/59.
- HR 3463 -- Amend title 23 of U. S. C. re highways, to permit States having toll and free roads, bridges, and tunnels designated as part of National System of Interstate and Defense Highways to designate other routes for inclusion in Interstate System. DOOLEY (R N. Y.) -- 1/27/59 -- Public Works.
- HR 3480 -- Convey certain surplus property of the U. S. to Cumberland County, N. C. LENNON (D N. C.) -- 1/27/59 -- Government Operations.
- HR 3485 -- Construct buildings for post office purposes and for replacement of inadequate postal buildings. McMILLAN (D S. C.) -- 1/27/59 -- Public Works.
- HR 3487 -- Provide for establishment by Secretary of Interior of a Pacific Northwest account. MAY (R Wash.) -- 1/27/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 3488 -- Similar to HR 3401. MERROW (R N. H.) -- 1/27/59.
- HR 3489 -- Similar to HR 3463. MILLER (R N. Y.) -- 1/27/59.
- HR 3495 -- Direct Secretary of Interior to administer certain acquired lands as re-vested Oregon and California railroad grant lands. PFOST (D Idaho) -- 1/27/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 3496 -- Revise boundaries of Kings Mountain National Military Park, S. C. and authorize procurement and exchange of lands. PFOST (D Idaho) -- 1/27/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 3497 -- Similar to HR 3463. PIRNIE (R N. Y.) -- 1/27/59.
- HR 3499 -- Similar to HR 3401. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 1/27/59.

- HR 3501 -- Amend act of Oct. 11, 1949, to provide for a program of forestry management and reforestation at Eglin Air Force Base Reservation, Fla. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 1/27/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 3503 -- Determine need for a small-boat channel from Mulat Bayou, Fla. to Escambia Bay, Fla. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 1/27/59 -- Public Works.
- HR 3509 -- Similar to HR 3401. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 1/27/59.
- HR 3510 -- Similar to HR 3487. ULLMAN (D Ore.) -- 1/27/59.
- HR 3610 -- Amend Federal Water Pollution Control Act to increase grants for construction of sewage treatment works; establish Office of Water Pollution Control. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 1/29/59 -- Public Works.
- HR 3620 -- Similar to HR 3375. EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3621 -- Similar to HR 3375. EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3625 -- Provide a particular designation for proposed dam and lock on Chattoahoochee River at Columbia, Ala. ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 1/29/59 -- Public Works.
- HR 3626 -- Make evaluation of recreational benefits resulting from construction of any flood control, navigation, or reclamation project an integral part of project planning. ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 1/29/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 3635 -- Amend Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended. EVERETT (D Tenn.) -- 1/29/59 -- Public Works.
- HR 3636 -- Similar to HR 3635. EVINS (D Tenn.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3639 -- Similar to HR 3375. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3641 -- Similar to HR 3635. FRAZIER (D Tenn.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3657 -- Authorize improvement of channel to Port Mansfield, Texas. KILGORE (D Texas) -- 1/29/59 -- Public Works.
- HR 3661 -- Similar to HR 3635. LOSER (D Tenn.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3662 -- Provide for Federal cooperation with Nebraska Mid-State Reclamation District, Neb. in construction of Mid-State project. MCGINLEY (D Neb.) -- 1/29/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 3668 -- Provide for establishment by Secretary of Interior of a Pacific Northwest Account. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 1/29/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 3676 -- Direct Secretary of Interior to convey certain lands to city of Tillamook, Ore. NORBLAD (R Ore.) -- 1/29/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 3682 -- Permit processing of certain applications under Small Tracts Act for lands included in Caribou and Targhee National Forests by act of August 14, 1958. PFOST (D Idaho) -- 1/29/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 3683 -- Similar to HR 3668. PFOST (D Idaho) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3686 -- Similar to HR 3375. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3687 -- Similar to HR 3375. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3699 -- Similar to HR 3463. WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3704 -- Redefine authority of Secretary of Interior and others re formulation and evaluation of projects for development of Nation's water resources; establish water resources commissions. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 1/29/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 3708 -- Make payments for damages and losses suffered by those displaced by acquisition of property required for or affected by construction of navigation, flood control, or related water development projects under the jurisdiction of Department of the Army. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 1/29/59 -- Public Works.
- HR 3710 -- Similar to HR 3463. BOSCH (R N.Y.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3713 -- Amend section 131(a) of title 23 of U. S. C. to provide that increased payments to a State be only for regulation of outdoor advertising and not for its prohibition. DELANEY (D N.Y.) -- 1/29/59 -- Public Works.
- HR 3714 -- Similar to HR 3463. DEROUNIAN (R N.Y.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3728 -- Similar to HR 3463. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3738 -- Authorize construction of Federal office building and courthouse at San Francisco, Calif. MAILLIARD (R Calif.) -- 1/29/59 -- Public Works.
- HR 3746 -- Similar to HR 3463. ROBISON (R N.Y.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3763 -- Similar to HR 3401. SMITH (D Miss.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3770 -- Similar to HR 3401. WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3773 -- Amend section 5 of Flood Control Act of 1944 to minimize competitive advantage which Government-owned reservoir projects have in sale of electric power and energy over privately owned facilities. WHARTON (R N.Y.) -- 1/29/59 -- Public Works.
- HR 3774 -- Amend title 23 of U. S. C. to provide that Secretary of Interior approve acquisition of certain lands of national historical significance or of interest therein, for highway purposes; insure that highway plans are developed with due regard to community planning. WIDNALL (R N.J.) -- 1/29/59 -- Public Works.

POST OFFICE & CIVIL SERVICE

SENATE

- S 652 -- Authorize use of certified mail for transmission of matter required by Federal laws to be transmitted or served by registered mail. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) (by request) -- 1/23/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- S 653 -- Credit to postal revenues, commissions on pay telephones located in postal facilities. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) (by request) -- 1/23/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- S 721 -- Amend section 6(b) of Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954 re continuance of insurance in effect upon retirement. CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 1/27/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- S 761 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to provide for retirement under certain conditions of persons serving as firefighters. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) (by request) -- 1/29/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

- S 763 -- Extend application of Classification Act of 1949 to certain positions in, and employees of, the executive branch of Government. PASTORE (D R.I.), Green (D R.I.) -- 1/29/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- S 771 -- Provide that certain officers of uniformed services who have been retired for disability incurred in line of duty, and who hold civilian office or employment with the U. S., may receive retired pay and civilian pay totaling \$3,000. SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 1/29/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- S 788 -- Provide overtime pay for service of postal employees on Saturdays and Sundays during month of December. LANGER (R N.D.) -- 1/29/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- S 789 -- Increase equipment maintenance allowance for rural carriers. LANGER (R N.D.) -- 1/29/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HOUSE

- HR 3285 -- Amend sec. 1 of act entitled "An act to prohibit payment of annuities to officers and employees of the U. S. convicted of certain offenses, and for other purposes," approved September 1, 1954, to limit its application to cases involving national security. CURTIS (R Mass.) -- 1/26/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 3297 -- Make permanent temporary increases in compensation of employees of postal field service. FOLEY (D Md.) -- 1/26/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 3345 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to increase to 2-1/2 percent the multiplication factor for determining annuities for certain Federal employees engaged in hazardous duties. O'NEILL (D Mass.) -- 1/26/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 3402 -- Amend sec. 432 (g) of title 14, U. S. C. to increase limitation on basic compensation of civilian keepers of lighthouses and civilians employed on lightships and other vessels of the Coast Guard from \$3,750 to \$5,000 per annum. ZELENKO (D N.Y.) -- 1/26/59 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 3514 -- Bring employees of agricultural stabilization and conservation county committees within the purview of Civil Service Retirement Act and Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954. WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 1/27/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 3612 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to increase to 2-1/2 percent the multiplication factor for determining annuities for certain Federal employees engaged in hazardous duties. BOSCH (R N.Y.) -- 1/29/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 3624 -- Provide free mailing privileges for patients in or at veterans' hospitals. ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 1/29/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 3670 -- Readjust size and weight limitations on fourth-class (parcel post) mail. MORRISON (D La.) -- 1/29/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 3720 -- Amend Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951 to provide lump-sum payment for unused sick leave to credit of an officer or employee immediately prior to his separation from service on retirement. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 1/29/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 3725 -- Adjust rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of Federal Government. GREEN (D Pa.) -- 1/29/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS & COMMERCE

SENATE

- S 674 -- Amend Federal Airport Act to extend time for making grants for construction of urgent airport projects. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Schoeppel (R Kan.) -- 1/23/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 695 -- Amend Federal Reserve Act to provide for an additional Reserve District to include Alaska. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Jackson (D Wash.) -- 1/27/59 -- Banking and Currency.
- S 714 -- Amend section 11 of Clayton Act to provide for more expeditious enforcement of cease and desist orders. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) -- 1/27/59 -- Judiciary.
- S 716 -- Authorize Attorney General to compel production of documentary evidence required in civil investigations for enforcement of antitrust laws. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) -- 1/27/59 -- Judiciary.
- S 724 -- Amend Clayton Act to prohibit certain bank mergers and provide for more effective enforcement. SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 1/27/59 -- Judiciary.
- S 725 -- Amend Clayton Act to permit institution of actions for damages for violations of Robinson-Patman Act. SPARKMAN (D Ala.), Long (D La.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Morse (D Ore.), Proxmire (D Wis.), Javits (R N.Y.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Hill (D Ala.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Yarborough (D Texas) -- 1/27/59 -- Judiciary.
- S 726 -- Similar to S 714. SPARKMAN (D Ala.), Long (D La.), Bible (D Nev.), Proxmire (D Wis.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) -- 1/27/59.
- S 736 -- Amend Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to increase public disclosure of security ownership. CAPEHART (R Ind.) -- 1/28/59 -- Banking and Currency.
- S 737 -- Amend section 31 of Securities Exchange Act of 1934. CAPEHART (R Ind.) -- 1/28/59 -- Banking and Currency.
- S J Res 26 -- Direct Federal Communications Commission to authorize operation of VHF television booster stations. ALLOTT (R Colo.), Mundt (R S.D.), Curtis (R Neb.), Case (R S.D.), Chavez (D N.M.) -- 1/23/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S Con Res 4 -- Re operation of VHF television booster or repeater stations under certain conditions. CARROLL (D Colo.), Cannon (D Nev.), Case (R S.D.), Church (D Idaho), Jackson (D Wash.), McGee (D Wyo.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Murray (D Mont.), Langer (R N.D.) -- 1/23/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HOUSE

HR 3266 -- Amend part I of Interstate Commerce Act requiring filing of rules and regulations on track motorcars and other self-propelled equipment. BENNETT (R Mich.) -- 1/26/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 3267 -- Amend Federal Airport Act to extend time for making grants for construction of urgent airport projects. BENNETT (R Mich.) -- 1/26/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 3278 -- Permit free marketing of gold. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 1/26/59 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 3279 -- Amend Communications Act of 1934 to direct Federal Communications Commission to license television reflector facilities and VHF translator facilities. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 1/26/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 3287 -- Amend Communications Act of 1934 to prohibit the granting of authority to broadcast subscription television programs. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 1/26/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 3288 -- Similar to HR 3287. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 1/26/59.

HR 3348 -- Amend Fisheries Cooperative Marketing Act. PELL (R Wash.) -- 1/26/59 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 3378 -- Amend Federal Airport Act to extend time for making grants. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 1/26/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 3385 -- Amend sec. 7 of Small Business Act to aid small businesses through a system of grants to land-grant colleges and universities. VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) -- 1/26/59 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 3445 -- Similar to HR 3278. BARING (D Nev.) -- 1/27/59.

HR 3653 -- Authorize private transactions involving sale, acquisition, or holding of gold within the U.S., its Territories and possessions. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 1/29/59 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 3654 -- Strengthen Robinson-Patman Anti-Price Discrimination Act and protection which it afford to independent business. JOHNSON (D Wis.) -- 1/29/59 -- Judiciary.

HR 3674 -- Amend Federal Credit Union Act. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/29/59 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 3675 -- Similar to HR 3674. ANDERSON (D Mont.) -- 1/29/59.

HR 3688 -- Amend Federal Deposit Insurance Act to increase amount of deposit which may be insured. QUIGLEY (D Pa.) -- 1/29/59 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 3706 -- Promote television reception to small communities and to rural and isolated areas by establishing a Community Television Bureau in Federal Communications Commission and waive requirement for construction permits for VHF booster stations in operation on or before Dec. 30, 1958. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 1/29/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 3716 -- Amend section 610 of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to prohibit serving alcoholic beverages to airline passengers in flight. ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 1/29/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 3732 -- Similar to HR 3706. HORAN (R Wash.) -- 1/29/59.

HR 3737 -- Similar to HR 3706. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 1/29/59.

HR 3740 -- Similar to HR 3706. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 1/29/59.

HR 3743 -- Similar to HR 3706. PFOST (D Idaho) -- 1/29/59.

HR 3762 -- Amend Communications Act of 1934 to direct Federal Communications Commission to provide for licensing television reflector facilities and very high frequency translator facilities. SMITH (R Kan.) -- 1/29/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 3771 -- Similar to HR 3706. WEAVER (R Neb.) -- 1/29/59.

H J Res 186 -- Direct Federal Communications Commission to authorize continued operation of VHF television booster stations. CHENOWETH (R Colo.) -- 1/26/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H Con Res 42 -- Favor operation of VHF television booster or repeater stations under certain conditions. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 1/26/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H Con Res 43 -- Similar to H Con Res 42. BROCK (D Neb.) -- 1/26/59.

H Con Res 44 -- Similar to H Con Res 42. HORAN (R Wash.) -- 1/26/59.

H Con Res 45 -- Similar to H Con Res 42. JOHNSON (D Colo.) -- 1/26/59.

H Con Res 46 -- Similar to H Con Res 42. KING (D Utah) -- 1/26/59.

H Con Res 47 -- Similar to H Con Res 42. MCGINLEY (D Neb.) -- 1/26/59.

H Con Res 48 -- Similar to H Con Res 42. MCGOVERN (D S.D.) -- 1/26/59.

H Con Res 49 -- Similar to H Con Res 42. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 1/26/59.

H Con Res 50 -- Similar to H Con Res 42. PFOST (D Idaho) -- 1/26/59.

H Con Res 51 -- Similar to H Con Res 42. REES (R Kan.) -- 1/26/59.

H Con Res 52 -- Similar to H Con Res 42. ROGERS (D Colo.) -- 1/26/59.

H Con Res 53 -- Similar to H Con Res 42. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 1/26/59.

H Con Res 54 -- Similar to H Con Res 42. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 1/26/59.

H Con Res 56 -- Similar to H Con Res 42. WEAVER (R Neb.) -- 1/26/59.

H Con Res 58 -- Similar to H Con Res 42. BURDICK (D N.D.) -- 1/27/59.

H Con Res 59 -- Similar to H Con Res 42. MONTOYA (D N.M.) -- 1/27/59.

H Con Res 62 -- Express sense of Congress that Federal Communications Commission authorize and modify rules concerning VHF-TV booster stations. ANDERSON (D Mont.) -- 1/29/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H Con Res 70 -- Similar to H Con Res 62. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 1/29/59.

TAXES & TARIFFS

SENATE

S 637 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exclude from gross income a portion of gain realized upon condemnation of business property of an individual aged 60 who is retiring. CASE (R S.D.) -- 1/23/59 -- Finance.

S 732 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1943 to encourage small-businesses to engage in foreign trade. CAPEHART (R Ind.) -- 1/28/59 -- Finance.

S 733 -- Prevent discrimination against taxpayers re depletion allowance. CAPEHART (R Ind.) -- 1/28/59 -- Finance.

S 734 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that no documentary stamp tax be imposed re conveyances under which real property of any person is transferred to a State or political subdivision as a result of condemnation, or threat or imminence of condemnation. CAPEHART (R Ind.) -- 1/28/59 -- Finance.

S 735 -- Remove manufacturers excise tax on metal tennis nets. CAPEHART (R Ind.) -- 1/28/59 -- Finance.

S 741 -- Continue until close of June 30, 1960, the suspension of duties on metal scrap. MCCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 1/28/59 -- Finance.

S 742 -- Repeal tax on transportation of persons. MCCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 1/28/59 -- Finance.

S 749 -- Repeal tax on communications. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 1/28/59 -- Finance.

S 751 -- Amend section 4233 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re cabaret tax on tax-exempt organizations and institutions. BIBLE (D Nev.), Cannon (D Nev.) -- 1/28/59 -- Finance.

S 752 -- Reduce to 2 years period of limitations for assessment and for filing claim for credit or refund of internal revenue taxes and provide that interest or underpayments and overpayments of internal revenue taxes not accrue during any period during which time for assessment of tax has been extended. BIBLE (D Nev.), Cannon (D Nev.) -- 1/28/59 -- Finance.

S 773 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow deduction for expenses paid by taxpayers in obtaining a higher education or in providing higher education for spouse or children. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 1/29/59 -- Finance.

S 774 -- Extend to fishermen same treatment accorded farmers in relation to estimated income tax. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 1/29/59 -- Finance.

S 775 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow an additional income exemption of \$1,200 for an individual who is a student at an institution of higher education. DODD (D Conn.) -- 1/29/59 -- Finance.

S 779 -- Exempt allowances received by members of State legislatures from Federal income tax. LANGER (R N.D.) -- 1/29/59 -- Finance.

S 794 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer to deduct certain expenses incurred by him in obtaining a higher education. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) -- 1/29/59 -- Finance.

S 795 -- Allow additional income tax exemptions for a taxpayer or a spouse or a dependent child under 23 years of age, who is a full-time student at an educational institution above secondary level. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) -- 1/29/59 -- Finance.

S 797 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to prohibit allowance as a business deduction of expenses incurred by electric power companies in propagandizing against Federal electric power policies and rural electric cooperatives. LANGER (R N.D.) -- 1/29/59 -- Finance.

S 815 -- Eliminate claims of immunity from State and local taxes based on contracts with the U.S. or its agencies or instrumentalities. THURMOND (D S.C.), Kuchel (R Calif.) -- 1/29/59 -- Finance.

HOUSE

HR 3282 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal manufacturers excise tax on incinerator and garbage-disposal units. CEDERBERG (R Mich.) -- 1/26/59 -- Ways and Means.

HR 3308 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal excise tax on communications. HENDERSON (R Ohio) -- 1/26/59 -- Ways and Means.

HR 3311 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to regulate importation of pistols and revolvers. HOLTZMAN (D N.Y.) -- 1/26/59 -- Ways and Means.

HR 3318 -- Re duty-free imports of Philippine tobacco. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 1/26/59 -- Ways and Means.

HR 3327 -- Adjust tax rates on light sparkling wines. KING (D Calif.) -- 1/26/59 -- Ways and Means.

HR 3332 -- Re manufacturers' excise taxes and advertising. MACK (R Wash.) -- 1/26/59 -- Ways and Means.

HR 3350 -- Repeal tax on transportation of persons. POFF (R Va.) -- 1/26/59 -- Ways and Means.

HR 3377 -- Amend sec. 1371 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit a small business corporation stock, owned by husband and wife, to be treated as a single shareholder. THORNBERRY (D Texas) -- 1/26/59 -- Ways and Means.

HR 3379 -- Amend sec. 721 of Internal Revenue Code of 1939. UTT (R Calif.) -- 1/26/59 -- Ways and Means.

HR 3389 -- Establish voluntary pension plans by the self-employed. WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) -- 1/26/59 -- Ways and Means.

HR 3392 -- Similar to HR 3318. WATTS (R Ky.) -- 1/26/59.

HR 3393 -- Increase from \$600 to \$1,000 the personal income tax exemption of a taxpayer (including exemption for a spouse, exemption for a dependent, and additional exemption for old age or blindness). WHITENER (D N.C.) -- 1/26/59 -- Ways and Means.

HR 3395 -- Similar to HR 3308. WHITENER (D N.C.) -- 1/26/59.

- HR 3396 -- Repeal tax on transportation of persons. WHITENER (D N.C.) -- 1/26/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3397 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase the amount which a taxpayer may deduct on account of expenses paid for care of his or her dependents. WHITENER (D N.C.) -- 1/26/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3441 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 re marking of imported articles and containers. BAILEY (D W. Va.) -- 1/27/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3446 -- Amend sections 4081 and 4082 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to include wholesale distributors within the definition of "producers" of gasoline. BATES (R Mass.) -- 1/27/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3449 -- Remove excise tax on musical instruments. BOGGS (D La.) -- 1/27/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3458 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer a deduction from gross income for tuition and other expenses paid by him for his education or the education of his spouse or any of his dependents. CHENOWETH (R Colo.) -- 1/27/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3477 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide special method of taxation for real estate investment trusts. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 1/27/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3482 -- Increase from 5 to 10 percent the amount which corporations may deduct for charitable contributions. McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 1/27/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3592 -- Provide that where a person has paid State or local property taxes and been reimbursed by the U.S. under contract, and such taxes are thereafter required to be refunded, and such person has agreed to accept rebate in installments over a 5-year period, such person may repay to the U.S. the amount in similar installments. HOSMER (R Calif.) -- 1/29/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3593 -- Similar to HR 3592. DOYLE (D Calif.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3594 -- Similar to HR 3592. HIESTAND (R Calif.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3595 -- Similar to HR 3592. HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3596 -- Similar to HR 3592. JACKSON (R Calif.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3597 -- Similar to HR 3592. KASEM (D Calif.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3598 -- Similar to HR 3592. KING (D Calif.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3599 -- Similar to HR 3592. LIPSCOMB (R Calif.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3600 -- Similar to HR 3592. McDONOUGH (R Calif.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3601 -- Similar to HR 3592. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3602 -- Similar to HR 3592. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3603 -- Similar to HR 3592. HOLT (R Calif.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3607 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide scheduled personal and corporate income-tax reductions. ALGER (R Texas) -- 1/29/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3611 -- Encourage prevention of air and water pollution by allowing cost of treatment works for abatement of air and stream pollution to be amortized at an accelerated rate for income-tax purposes. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 1/29/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3615 -- Similar to HR 3308. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3617 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for reduction in manufacturers' excise taxes on passenger automobiles and automotive parts and accessories. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 1/29/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3619 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to impose import taxes on lead and zinc. EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 1/29/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3631 -- Increase from \$600 to \$800 the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including exemption for a spouse, exemption for a dependent, and additional exemption for old age or blindness). ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 1/29/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3632 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an amortization deduction for small businesses which establish or expand facilities utilizing surplus agricultural commodities in new industrial products or uses. ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 1/29/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3634 -- Allow a deduction for income tax purposes of certain expenses incurred by taxpayer for education of a dependent. ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 1/29/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3640 -- Re amount of loss recognized for income tax purposes in case of certain casualty losses. FORAND (D R. I.) -- 1/29/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3643 -- Re withholding, for purposes of income tax imposed by certain municipalities, on compensation of Federal employees. GREEN (D Pa.) -- 1/29/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3651 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that manufacturers excise tax on television receiving sets not apply to all-channel or ultrahigh frequency sets. HORAN (R Wash.) -- 1/29/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3658 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to improve solvency of Highway Trust Fund; reduce and ultimately eliminate manufacturers excise taxes on motor vehicles. KNOX (R Mich.) -- 1/29/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3666 -- Similar to HR 3651. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3667 -- Amend section 170 (b) (1) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re charitable contributions to libraries. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 1/29/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3671 -- Similar to HR 3308. MORRISON (D La.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3678 -- Repeal excise tax on amounts paid for local telephone service. O'NEILL (D Mass.) -- 1/29/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3679 -- Similar to HR 3308. O'NEILL (D Mass.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3680 -- Similar to HR 3308. O'NEILL (D Mass.) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3681 -- Provide for free entry of certain chapel bells imported for use of Abeland Reynolds School No. 42, Rochester, N. Y. OSTERTAG (R N.Y.) -- 1/29/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3692 -- Similar to HR 3643. SCHERER (R Ohio) -- 1/29/59.
- HR 3695 -- Establish quota limitations on imports of foreign residual fuel oil. SILER (R Ky.) -- 1/29/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3696 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt a corporation from the corporate income tax where its operations are carried on in an economically depressed area and provide employment for a specified minimum number of persons in that area. SILER (R Ky.) -- 1/29/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3697 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction from gross estate for value of property passing to children. SIMPSON (R Pa.) -- 1/29/59 -- Ways and Means.

(Continued from p. 237)

disease and poverty in the world. But let me repeat tonight what I also said on that occasion.

"Our answer to the Soviet challenge should not stop here. We say -- broaden this competition and include the spiritual and cultural values that have distinguished our civilization.

"Material achievements, while necessary, do not meet the deeper needs of mankind. Man needs the higher freedoms, freedom to know, to debate freely, to write and express his views.

"He needs the freedom that law and justice guarantee to every individual so that neither privilege nor power may make any man subservient before the law.

"He wants the freedom to travel and to learn from other peoples and cultures.

"He wants freedom of worship.

"To us, these are the most precious aspects of our civilization. We would be happy if others were to compete in this sphere and try to surpass our achievements."

I also said: "Let us speak less of the threat of communism and more of the promise of freedom. Let us adopt as our primary objective not the defeat of communism but the victory of plenty over want, of health over disease, of freedom over tyranny."

This approach has been criticized as being too idealistic and naive. But let us examine the facts. I have visited most of the newly-developing countries in Asia, the Near East, Africa and Latin America which the communists are now wooing so assiduously. Being against this false philosophy and pointing out its evils is not good enough; we must stand for and offer something better. Millions of people in these countries want and deserve a better way of life. Above everything else these people do not want to be pawns in a struggle between two great world powers. They would like to have our help. But they want us to be interested in them as human beings not just as potential military allies.

What we must do is to present our programs in terms of their aspirations and their aims rather than our own. And we can do this because in contrast to the Communists we do not seek to dominate any other nation in the world today. We know that what serves their welfare serves ours as well. Because as we help them to acquire the economic and political stability which will assure their independence the cause of free peoples everywhere will benefit.

We must always remember that of all the forces in the world, national independence is the one which is most incompatible with international communism's design of dominating the world.

I think there is one final lesson which we can learn from Mr. Mikoyan which is perhaps more important than all the rest. No matter how repugnant the Communist philosophy is to us, we must recognize the fact that those who subscribe to it are true believers. And this, rather than the military or economic power of the Communist empire, is the major source of its strength and its insatiable drive toward world domination.

In Mr. Mikoyan we saw a man small in physical stature, but a man of iron determination, fanatical dedication and superb mental discipline. The soft, the flabby, the naive, the lazy will not win in a struggle with men like this. It is not enough that our cause is just. We must have men who are worthy of that cause.

That is why our great institutions of learning like Fordham have such a tremendous responsibility today. We have heard a great deal about the need of America for scientists and engineers and I would not underestimate it. But America above all today needs in all walks of life the finest leadership our Nation can produce -- men of courage, dedication and moral fortitude; men who have faith in God, a sense of discipline, a belief in American ideals and a willingness to sacrifice for a just cause.

I am proud to be an honorary alumnus of this great institution which I know will continue to serve the Nation well by producing graduates of this quality and character in the years ahead.

BROOKS NEW CHAIRMAN OF HOUSE SPACE COMMITTEE

Rep. Overton Brooks (D La.), 61, of Shreveport, La., who has spent his entire 22-year House career on military committees, is the first chairman of the new House Committee on Science and Astronautics. The Committee, commonly known as the House Space Committee, is the first standing committee created in the House in 12 years.

In taking over the new chairmanship, Brooks gave up his seat as second-ranking Democrat on the House Armed Services Committee, which he held for 12 years. He previously had served for 10 years on the old Military Affairs Committee. Brooks would have become chairman of Military Affairs in 1949 if it had not been merged in 1947 with the old House Naval Affairs Committee to become the House Armed Services Committee. As former chairman of Naval Affairs, Rep. Carl Vinson (D Ga.) outranked Brooks in point of service, so Vinson became top-ranking Democrat on the Republican-controlled Committee in 1947, with Brooks in the No. 2 spot. When the Democrats reclaimed Congress in 1949, Vinson became chairman.

Brooks was vice chairman last year of the Select House Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration, a temporary committee succeeded by Brooks' new group. He liked it. Even so, giving up his No. 2 seat on Armed Services to chair the Space Committee was the toughest decision Brooks ever made during his House career. He did so, he said only because "the new chairmanship offers a great opportunity for service."

It has been suggested that Brooks was being "kicked upstairs" to get him out of line of succession to the chairmanship of the powerful Armed Services Committee onto a new committee whose jurisdiction still is cloudy.

Committee's Jurisdiction

The question was the scope of the Committee. No one at this point is quite sure just exactly what the jurisdiction of the new Committee will be. When it was established as the 20th standing Committee in the House on July 21, 1958, under H Res 580 (85th Cong.), it was given jurisdiction over the following: "Astronautical research and development, including resources, personnel, equipment and facilities, the Bureau of Standards...National Aeronautics and Space Administration, National Aeronautics and Space Council, National Science Foundation, outer space, including exploration and control thereof, science scholarships and scientific research and development." The Committee apparently has jurisdiction over the Federal Government's many scientific and research programs, such as research on heart disease and farm crop diseases, as well as the Nation's missile and satellite programs. This poses some delicate problems of committee jurisdiction for Brooks and for House Parliamentarian Lewis Deschler, who determines to which House committee a bill is referred.

Brooks' Background

Overton Brooks was born in East Baton Rouge Parish on Dec. 21, 1897, of an old and distinguished Louisiana family. He is a nephew of the late John H. Overton (D La.), who served in the House from 1931-33 and in the Senate from 1933-48, and of the late Associate Justice Winston Overton of the Louisiana Supreme Court. Among his other distinguished forebears were Rep. Walter H. Overton of Louisiana who served in the House from 1829-31, Thomas Overton Moore, a Civil War Governor of Louisiana, from 1860-63 and Thomas Overton, a close friend of Andrew Jackson and Jackson's second at a duel in Nashville.

Brooks was graduated from Louisiana State University law school in 1923 and practiced law in Shreveport. From 1925 to 1935 he was U.S. Commissioner for the Western district of Louisiana, in charge of preliminaries to Federal court proceedings. He was elected to the House in 1936 in a five-man primary from the oil and natural gas producing Fourth District of Northwestern Louisiana. Originally a backer of the late Sen. Huey P. Long (D La.) Brooks split with the Huey Long faction after Long's death. He has been a conservative independent in Louisiana politics ever since. He won renomination to his 12th term in 1958 by a 12-1 margin.

Brooks' interest in military affairs began in July, 1918, when he enlisted in the U.S. Army during World War I. He went into combat duty after only 30 days' training. Although a member of the Field Artillery, he was assigned to ride a horse. He never had been in the saddle, and he fell off the horse three times the first day. He then resolved, he said, that if he ever had anything to do with the military, he would try to see to it that young servicemen received more adequate training than he had gotten.

Reserve, National Guard

Vinson has conferred on Brooks the title of "Mr. Reserve" in Congress. Long chairman of the Reserve Subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee, Brooks has been a sponsor of every major piece of military reserve legislation which has passed the House in the past 16 years. He has urged that the Air Force Reserve be put on a four-hour standby alert. He also favors the use of the National Guard to handle the Nike missile. Construction is now underway on a new ballistic missile early warning system, which he said he wants the National Guard to man.

While chairman of the Reserve Subcommittee, Brooks mediated a row in 1958 between the Army and the National Guard over active duty training requirements for the Guard. He also opposed a proposed cut by the Pentagon in both the National Guard and the Army Reserve in 1958. Congress eventually voted money to provide for a 400,000-member National Guard after Brooks' Subcommittee had voted unanimously to ask Congress to take such action.

In October, 1958, the National Guard Association cited both Vinson and Brooks for their work in behalf of the Guard.

Brooks also was a sponsor of legislation creating a separate and equal Department of the Air Force, and the Air Force Academy. He was in charge of the hearings on and drafting of the legislation passed in 1950 providing for the new Uniform Code of Military Justice. (P.L. 506, 81st Cong.) He sponsored the legislation which resulted in establishing what is now known as Cape Canaveral, Fla., as a missile and satellite test center.

Brooks long has backed legislation dealing with flood control, river and harbor development. For the past five years he has been president of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, a non-Congressional lobby with many Congressional members interested in water resource development.

Statistical Record

Congressional Quarterly studies show that Brooks has not been a strong party man. The CQ Party Unity and Party Opposition scores below measure the percent of the time he voted in agreement and in disagreement with the majority of House Democrats on roll-call votes where the Democratic majority opposed the stand taken by the Republican majority.

	Party Unity	Party Opposition
84th Congress (1955-56)	60	21
85th Congress (1957-58)	56	23
1958 Only	38	11

Brooks missed many roll calls in 1958. He cast his vote on 58 percent of the roll calls. His Voting Participation score for the 85th Congress was 78 percent and for the 84th Congress, 83 percent.

His support and opposition to President Eisenhower's stands follow:

	Eisenhower Support	Eisenhower Opposition
84th Congress	49%	39%
85th Congress	29	48

Brooks' Plans

In hearings beginning Feb. 2, Brooks sought to survey through top Pentagon witnesses the space "race" with the Soviet Union. Later, he told Congressional Quarterly, he planned to investigate special projects, such as the international aspects of space and space law.

He said the U.S. should "give first priority" to development of intercontinental ballistic missiles and nuclear-powered aircraft and to use this experience later for development of satellites. He predicted that "missiles will start to replace manned aircraft in 1963."

He criticized U.S. policy for 1. "letting down our defense after World War II;" 2. ordering the Army on Nov. 26, 1956, to limit its missiles to a range of 200 miles, and 3. "wasting a lot of money" after the first Russian Sputnik Oct. 4, 1957, in trying to catch up.

Capitol Briefs

BUDGET CONTROVERSY

Republicans, from President Eisenhower down, continued their efforts to enlist public opinion on their side in the battle to "save" the Administration's balanced budget from the "spenders" in the Democratic-controlled Congress. House Minority Leader Charles A. Halleck Feb. 3 said after the meeting of legislative leaders with the President that "it is high time that the people of the country who believe in this budget make their voices heard." Halleck said the President believed a letter-writing campaign against excessive Federal spending would be helpful. Mr. Eisenhower Feb. 4 told his news conference Congress should provide higher taxes in every spending bill which would unblanch his budget. (For full text see p. 233)

GERMAN PROBLEM

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles flew to Europe Feb. 3 for talks with Britain's Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, French President Charles de Gaulle and German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer. Purpose of the trip was to coordinate allied views on ways of meeting the Soviet threat to pull out of Berlin on May 27, and on a response to the Soviet proposal of Jan. 10 for a 28-nation conference on a German peace treaty. Dulles conferred Feb. 2 with Sen. J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.), new Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, after which Fulbright reported that Dulles was "considering very seriously" several counter-proposals to the Soviet moves. On arrival in London Feb. 4, however, Dulles said: "I have brought no new proposals."

ANTITRUST ACT

In letters to Vice President Richard M. Nixon and House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas), Attorney General William P. Rogers Feb. 3 recommended that Congress amend the Clayton Antitrust Act to: give the Justice Department authority to subpoena documents during the investigative stage of antitrust proceedings; require prior notification of corporation mergers and acquisitions where the capital involved is more than \$10 million; and prohibit banks and similar groups from acquiring the assets of other banks when the effect may be substantially to lessen competition or to create a monopoly. Rogers also urged legislation allowing the Justice Department to assign lawyers to counsel indigent defendants as paid "public defenders."

PAGE BOY MIXUP

Rep. Francis E. Walter (D Pa.), chairman of the House Democratic Patronage Committee, Feb. 3 said there was "nothing in the world" to prevent James A. Johnson Jr., a Chicago Negro boy, from attending the Capitol Page School if he accepted a temporary, part-time job offered by Rep. William H. Ayres (R Ohio). Johnson became the center of a controversy when he arrived in Washington Jan. 28 expecting to become Congress' first Negro page. He was sponsored by Rep. Barratt O'Hara (D Ill.), but after the youth's arrival O'Hara found there had been "a mixup" and there was no page vacancy.

CQ House Votes 2 through 4.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 4, 5, 6.)

House Passes Veterans' Housing Bill on 310-89 Roll Call; Approves, 381-20, Four-Year Extension of Military Draft

- HR 2256. Veterans' housing bill, to increase by \$300 million the amount the Veterans Administration can draw from the Treasury for direct housing loans, and to raise the interest rate ceiling on both guaranteed and direct GI housing loans from 4.75 percent to 5.25 percent. Teague (R Calif.) motion to recommit the bill with instructions to delete the section providing \$300 million for the direct loan program. Rejected 123-277 (D 2-257; R 121-20), Feb. 4, 1959. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 214)
- HR 2256. Passage of the bill. Passed 310-89 (D 257-1; R 53-88), Feb. 4, 1959. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.
- HR 2260. Extending the military draft, and three related laws, for four years -- until July 1, 1963. Passed 381-20 (D 244-15; R 137-5), Feb. 5, 1959. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 214)

TOTAL				DEMOCRATIC				REPUBLICAN			
Vote No.	2	3	4	Vote No.	2	3	4	Vote No.	2	3	4
Yea	123	310	381	Yea	2	257	244	Yea	121	53	137
Nay	277	89	20	Nay	257	1	15	Nay	20	88	5

2 3 4				2 3 4				2 3 4				- KEY -			
ALABAMA				25 Kasem	N	Y	Y	IDAHO				Y Record Vote For (yea).			
3 Andrews	N	Y	Y	17 King	N	Y	Y	1 Pfost	N	Y	Y	✓ Paired For.			
1 Boykin	N	Y	Y	26 Roosevelt	N	Y	Y	2 Budge	Y	N	Y	‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.			
7 Elliott	N	Y	Y	21 Hiestand	Y	N	Y	ILLINOIS				N Record Vote Against (nay).			
2 Grant	N	Y	Y	22 Holt	Y	N	Y	25 Gray	N	Y	Y	X Paired Against.			
9 Huddleston	N	Y	Y	18 Hosmer	Y	N	Y	21 Mack	N	Y	Y	- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.			
8 Jones	N	Y	Y	16 Jackson	?	?	?	24 Price	N	Y	Y	? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.			
5 Rains	N	Y	Y	24 Lipscomb	Y	N	Y	23 Shipley	N	Y	N				
4 Roberts	N	Y	Y	15 McDonough	Y	N	Y	20 Simpson	Y	N	Y				
6 Selden	N	Y	Y	20 Smith	✓	X	Y	16 Allen	Y	N	Y				
ALASKA				COLORADO				17 Arends	Y	N	Y				
AL Rivers	N	Y	Y	4 Aspinall	N	Y	✓	19 Chipfield	Y	N	Y				
ARIZONA				2 Johnson	N	Y	X	14 Hoffman	Y	N	Y				
2 Udall	N	Y	Y	1 Rogers	N	Y	Y	15 Mason	Y	N	N				
1 Rhodes	Y	N	Y	3 Chenoweth	Y	Y	Y	18 Michel	Y	N	Y				
ARKANSAS				CONNECTICUT				20 Simpson	Y	N	Y				
5 Alford	N	Y	Y	2 Bowles	N	Y	Y	22 Springer	Y	N	Y				
1 Gathings	N	Y	Y	1 Daddario	N	Y	Y	Chicago-Cook County							
4 Harris	N	Y	Y	3 Giamo	N	Y	Y	12 Boyle	N	Y	Y				
2 Mills	N	Y	Y	4 Irwin	N	Y	Y	1 Dawson	?	?	?				
6 Norrell	N	Y	Y	AL Kowalski	N	Y	Y	5 Kluczynski	N	Y	Y				
3 Trimble	N	Y	Y	5 Monagan	N	Y	Y	7 Libonati	N	Y	Y				
CALIFORNIA				DELAWARE				3 Murphy	N	Y	Y				
7 Cohelan	N	Y	Y	AL McDowell	N	Y	Y	6 O'Brien	N	Y	Y				
14 Hagen	?	?	?	FLORIDA				2 O'Hara	N	Y	Y				
2 Johnson	N	Y	Y	2 Bennett	N	Y	Y	11 Pucinski	N	Y	Y				
11 McFall	N	Y	Y	4 Fascell	N	Y	Y	8 Rostenkowski	N	Y	Y				
1 Miller (C.W.)	N	Y	Y	7 Haley	N	Y	Y	9 Yates	N	Y	Y				
8 Miller (G.P.)	N	Y	Y	5 Herlong	N	Y	Y	13 Church	Y	N	Y				
3 Moss	N	Y	Y	8 Matthews	N	Y	Y	10 Collier	Y	N	Y				
29 Sound	N	Y	Y	6 Rogers	N	Y	Y	4 Derwinski	Y	N	Y				
5 Shelley	N	Y	Y	3 Sikes	N	Y	Y	INDIANA							
27 Sheppard	N	Y	Y	1 Cramer	Y	N	Y	11 Barr	N	Y	Y				
12 Sisk	N	Y	Y	GEORGIA				3 Brademas	N	Y	Y				
6 Baldwin	N	Y	Y	8 Blitch	N	Y	Y	8 Denton	N	Y	Y				
10 Gubser	Y	Y	Y	10 Brown	N	Y	Y	10 Harmon	N	Y	N				
4 Mailliard	Y	Y	Y	5 Davis	N	Y	Y	9 Hogan	N	Y	Y				
13 Teague	Y	N	Y	4 Flynt	N	Y	Y	1 Madden	N	Y	Y				
28 Utt	Y	N	Y	3 Forrester	N	Y	Y	5 Roush	N	Y	Y				
30 Wilson	Y	N	Y	9 Landrum	N	Y	Y	6 Wampler	N	Y	Y				
9 Younger	Y	N	Y	7 Mitchell	N	Y	Y	4 Adair	Y	Y	Y				
Los Angeles County				2 Pilcher	N	Y	Y	7 Bray	N	Y	Y				
23 Doyle	N	Y	Y	1 Preston	X	✓	Y	2 Halleck	Y	N	Y				
19 Holifield	N	Y	Y	6 Vinson	N	Y	Y								

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

CQ House Votes 2 through 4.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 4, 5, 6.)

2 3 4				2 3 4				2 3 4				2 3 4			
6 Morrison	?	?	Y	NEBRASKA				7 Lennon	?	?	Y	6 McMillan	N	Y	Y
5 Passman	?	?	?	3 Brock	N	Y	Y	5 Scott	N	Y	Y	2 Riley	N	Y	Y
7 Thompson	N	Y	Y	4 McGinley	N	Y	Y	11 Whitener	?	?	?	1 Rivers	N	Y	Y
3 Willis	N	Y	Y	2 Cunningham	Y	N	Y	10 Jonas	Y	N	Y	SOUTH DAKOTA			
MAINE				1 Weaver	Y	Y	Y	NORTH DAKOTA				1 McGovern	N	Y	Y
2 Coffin	N	Y	Y	NEVADA				AL Burdick	N	Y	Y	2 Berry	Y	N	Y
1 Oliver	N	Y	Y	AL Baring	N	Y	Y	AL Short	Y	N	Y	TENNESSEE			
3 McIntire	Y	N	Y	NEW HAMPSHIRE				OHIO				6 Bass	N	Y	Y
MARYLAND				2 Bass	Y	N	?	9 Ashley	N	Y	Y	9 Davis	N	Y	?
2 Brewster	N	Y	Y	1 Merrow	N	Y	Y	11 Cook	?	?	?	8 Everett	N	Y	?
4 Fallon	N	Y	Y	NEW JERSEY				20 Feighan	N	Y	Y	4 Evins	N	?	?
6 Foley	N	Y	Y	11 Addonizio	N	Y	Y	18 Hays	N	Y	Y	3 Frazier	N	Y	Y
7 Friedel	N	Y	Y	14 Daniels	N	Y	Y	19 Kirwan	N	Y	Y	5 Loser	N	Y	Y
3 Garmatz	N	Y	Y	13 Gallagher	N	Y	Y	17 Levering	N	Y	Y	7 Murray	?	?	?
1 Johnson	N	Y	Y	10 Rodino	N	Y	Y	10 Moeller	N	Y	Y	2 Baker	Y	Y	Y
5 Lankford	N	Y	Y	4 Thompson	N	Y	Y	6 Polk	N	Y	Y	1 Reece	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS				3 Auchincloss	Y	N	Y	21 Vanik	N	Y	Y	TEXAS			
2 Boland	Y	Y	Y	1 Cabill	Y	Y	Y	14 Ayres	Y	N	Y	3 Beckworth	N	Y	Y
13 Burke	N	Y	Y	8 Canfield	N	Y	Y	13 Baumbart	Y	Y	Y	2 Brooks	N	Y	Y
4 Donahue	?	?	?	6 Dwyer	Y	Y	Y	8 Betts	Y	Y	Y	17 Burleson	N	Y	Y
7 Lane	N	Y	N	5 Frelinghuysen	Y	N	Y	22 Bolton	Y	N	Y	22 Casey	N	Y	Y
8 Macdonald	N	N	Y	2 Glenn	Y	Y	Y	16 Bow	Y	N	Y	7 Dowdy	N	Y	Y
12 McCormack	N	Y	Y	9 Osmer	Y	N	Y	7 Brown	Y	Y	Y	21 Fisher	N	Y	Y
11 O'Neill	N	Y	Y	12 Wallhauser	Y	Y	Y	12 Devine	Y	N	Y	13 Ikard	N	Y	Y
3 Philbin	N	Y	N	7 Widnall	Y	Y	Y	15 Henderson	Y	N	Y	20 Kilday	N	Y	Y
6 Bates	Y	Y	Y	NEW MEXICO				2 Hess	Y	N	Y	15 Kilgore	N	Y	Y
1 Conte	Y	N	Y	AL Montoya	N	Y	Y	5 Latta	Y	Y	Y	19 Mahon	N	Y	Y
10 Curtis	Y	Y	Y	AL Morris	N	Y	Y	4 McCulloch	Y	Y	Y	1 Patman	N	Y	Y
9 Keith	Y	N	Y	NEW YORK				23 Minshall	Y	N	Y	11 Poage	N	Y	Y
14 Martin	?	?	?	41 Dulski	N	Y	Y	3 Schenck	Y	Y	Y	4 Rayburn	N	Y	Y
5 Rogers	N	Y	Y	30 O'Brien	Y	Y	Y	1 Scherer	Y	N	Y	18 Rogers	N	Y	Y
MICHIGAN				32 Stratton	N	Y	Y	OKLAHOMA				16 Rutherford	N	Y	?
7 O'Hara	N	Y	Y	27 Barry	Y	N	Y	3 Albert	N	Y	Y	6 Teague	N	Y	Y
12 Bennett	N	Y	Y	3 Becker	Y	N	Y	2 Edmondson	N	Y	Y	8 Thomas	N	Y	Y
8 Bentley	Y	Y	Y	2 Derounian	Y	N	Y	5 Jarman	N	Y	Y	9 Thompson	N	Y	Y
18 Broomfield	Y	N	Y	26 Dooley	Y	N	Y	6 Morris	N	Y	Y	10 Thornberry	N	Y	Y
10 Cederberg	Y	N	Y	33 Kilburn	Y	N	Y	4 Steed	N	Y	Y	12 Wright	N	Y	Y
6 Chamberlain	Y	N	Y	40 Miller	?	?	?	1 Belcher	Y	Y	Y	14 Young	N	Y	Y
5 Ford	Y	N	Y	39 Ostertag	Y	N	Y	OREGON				5 Alger	Y	N	Y
9 Griffin	Y	N	Y	42 Pillion	Y	N	Y	3 Green	N	Y	N	UTAH			
4 Hoffman	Y	N	N	34 Pirnie	Y	Y	Y	4 Porter	N	Y	N	2 King	N	Y	Y
3 Johansen	Y	N	Y	43 Reed	Y	X	?	2 Ullman	N	Y	Y	1 Dixon	?	?	?
11 Knox	N	Y	Y	35 Riehlman	Y	N	Y	1 Norblad	Y	N	Y	VERMONT			
2 Meader	?	?	?	37 Robison	Y	N	Y	PENNSYLVANIA				AL Meyer	N	Y	N
Detroit-Wayne County				28 St. George	Y	N	Y	25 Clark	N	Y	Y	VIRGINIA			
13 Diggs	N	Y	Y	36 Taber	Y	N	Y	21 Dent	N	Y	Y	4 Abbitt	N	Y	Y
15 Dingell	N	Y	Y	31 Taylor	?	?	?	11 Flood	N	Y	Y	1 Downing	N	Y	Y
17 Griffiths	N	Y	Y	1 Wainwright	Y	N	Y	30 Holland	N	Y	Y	3 Gary	N	Y	Y
16 Lesinski	N	Y	Y	38 Weis	Y	N	Y	28 Moorhead	N	Y	Y	2 Hardy	N	Y	Y
1 Machrowicz	N	Y	Y	29 Wharton	Y	N	Y	26 Morgan	N	Y	?	7 Harrison	N	Y	Y
14 Rabaut	N	Y	Y	New York City				10 Prokop	N	Y	Y	9 Jennings	N	Y	Y
MINNESOTA				8 Anfuso	N	Y	Y	19 Quigley	N	Y	Y	8 Smith	N	?	Y
8 Blatnik	N	Y	Y	24 Buckley	?	Y	Y	14 Rhodes	N	Y	Y	5 Tuck	N	Y	Y
4 Karth	N	Y	Y	11 Celler	N	Y	Y	15 Walter	N	Y	Y	10 Broyhill	Y	Y	Y
6 Marshall	N	Y	N	7 Delaney	N	Y	Y	17 Busb	?	?	?	6 Poff	Y	N	Y
3 Wier	N	Y	N	23 Dollinger	N	Y	Y	29 Corbett	N	Y	Y	WASHINGTON			
7 Andersen	N	Y	?	19 Farbstein	?	?	?	8 Curtin	Y	Y	Y	7 Magnuson	N	Y	Y
1 Quie	Y	Y	Y	22 Healey	N	Y	Y	9 Dague	Y	Y	Y	5 Horan	Y	N	Y
5 Judd	Y	N	Y	6 Holtzman	N	Y	Y	12 Fenton	Y	Y	Y	3 Mack	Y	N	Y
9 Langen	Y	Y	Y	10 Kelly	N	Y	Y	27 Fulton	N	Y	Y	4 May	Y	N	Y
2 Nelsen	Y	N	Y	9 Keogh	N	Y	Y	23 Gavin	N	Y	Y	1 Pelly	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI				13 Multer	N	Y	Y	24 Kearns	N	Y	Y	6 Tollefson	Y	Y	Y
1 Abernethy	N	Y	Y	16 Powell	?	?	X	13 Lafore	Y	N	Y	2 Westland	Y	Y	Y
6 Colmer	N	Y	Y	14 Rooney	N	Y	Y	7 Milliken	Y	Y	?	WEST VIRGINIA			
3 Smith	N	Y	Y	18 Santangelo	N	Y	Y	16 Mumma	Y	N	Y	3 Bailey	N	Y	Y
2 Whitten	?	?	?	20 Teller	N	Y	Y	22 Saylor	N	Y	Y	4 Hechler	N	Y	Y
4 Williams	N	Y	N	21 Zelenko	?	?	?	18 Simpson	Y	N	Y	5 Kee	N	Y	Y
5 Winstead	N	Y	N	5 Bosch	Y	N	Y	20 Van Zandt	N	Y	Y	6 Slack	N	Y	Y
MISSOURI				12 Dorn	N	Y	Y	Philadelphia				2 Staggers	N	Y	Y
5 Bolling	N	Y	Y	25 Fino	N	Y	Y	1 Barrett	?	?	?	1 Moore	N	Y	Y
7 Brown	N	Y	Y	4 Halpern	N	Y	Y	3 Byrne	N	Y	Y	WISCONSIN			
9 Cannon	N	Y	Y	17 Lindsay	Y	N	Y	2 Granahan	N	Y	Y	1 Flynn	N	Y	Y
8 Carnahan	?	?	?	15 Ray	Y	N	Y	5 Green	X	?	?	9 Johnson	N	Y	N
4 Vacancy	N	Y	Y	NORTH CAROLINA				4 Nix	N	Y	Y	2 Kastenmeier	N	Y	Y
6 Hull	N	Y	Y	9 Alexander	N	Y	Y	6 Toll	N	Y	Y	5 Reuss	N	Y	Y
10 Jones	N	Y	Y	3 Barden	N	Y	Y	RHODE ISLAND				4 Zablocki	N	Y	Y
11 Karsten	N	Y	Y	1 Bonner	N	Y	Y	2 Fogarty	?	?	?	8 Byrnes	Y	N	Y
11 Moulder	N	Y	N	4 Cooley	N	Y	Y	1 Forand	N	Y	Y	7 Laird	Y	N	Y
3 Sullivan	N	Y	Y	6 Durham	N	Y	Y	SOUTH CAROLINA				10 O'Konski	N	Y	Y
2 Curtis	?	?	?	2 Fountain	N	Y	Y	4 Ashmore	N	Y	Y	6 Van Pelt	Y	N	Y
MONTANA				12 Hall	N	Y	Y	3 Dorn	N	Y	N	3 Witbrow	?	?	?
2 Anderson	N	Y	Y	8 Kitchin	N	Y	Y	5 Hemphill	N	Y	Y	WYOMING			
1 Metcalf	N	Y	Y									AL Thomson	Y	N	Y

Democrats in this type; Republicans in italics

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Week ending Feb. 6, 1959 -- PAGE 253

CQ Senate Votes 6 through 10.

(No Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Numbers.)

Senate Rejects Administration Amendments to Reduce Scope of Democratic-Backed Omnibus Housing Measure

6. S 57. Housing Act of 1959. Capehart (R Ind.) substitute for the Democratic-sponsored housing bill, cutting the total authorization by \$1.3 billion. Rejected 32-58 (D 7-51; R 25-7), Feb. 4, 1959. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 213)
7. S 57. Capehart amendment to delete authorization of 35,000 public housing units. Rejected 37-50 (D 13-43; R 24-7), Feb. 4, 1959. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.
8. S 57. Capehart amendment to reduce authority for additional public housing units to 17,500 units. Rejected 39-53 (D 16-46; R 23-7), Feb. 5, 1959. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.
9. S 57. Capehart amendment to substitute the Eisenhower Administration's revised urban renewal provisions, calling for a six-year \$1.5 billion program and reduced Federal participation. Rejected 34-56 (D 14-47; R 20-9), Feb. 5, 1959. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.
10. S 57. Clark (D Pa.) amendment to provide \$450 million annually in fiscal years 1959 through 1962 for urban renewal. Rejected 33-56 (D 32-26; R 1-30), Feb. 5, 1959. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (For later votes on the bill, see next chart.)

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	6	7	8	9	10	Vote No.	6	7	8	9	10	Vote No.	6	7	8	9	10
Yea	32	37	39	34	33	Yea	7	13	16	14	32	Yea	25	24	23	20	1
Nay	58	50	53	56	56	Nay	51	43	46	47	26	Nay	7	7	7	9	30

6 7 8 9 10						6 7 8 9 10						6 7 8 9 10					
ALABAMA						IOWA						NEVADA					
Hill	N	N	N	N	N	Hickenlooper	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Bible	N	N	N	X	N
Sparkman	N	N	N	N	N	Martin	Y	Y	?	?	N	Cannon	N	N	N	N	N
ALASKA						KANSAS						NEW HAMPSHIRE					
Bartlett	N	N	N	N	Y	Carlson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Bridges	Y	Y	✓	✓	X
Gruening	N	N	N	N	✓	Schoeppel	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Cotton	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
ARIZONA						KENTUCKY						NEW JERSEY					
Hayden	N	-	N	N	N	Cooper	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Williams	N	N	N	N	Y
Goldwater	Y	Y	Y	✓	N	Morton	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Case	N	N	N	N	Y
ARKANSAS						LOUISIANA						NEW MEXICO					
Fulbright	N	N	Y	N	N	Ellender	N	N	Y	N	N	Anderson	N	N	Y	N	X
McClellan	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Long	N	N	N	N	Y	Chavez	-	-	N	N	N
CALIFORNIA						MAINE						NEW YORK					
Engle	N	N	N	N	Y	Muskie	N	N	N	N	?	Javits	N	N	N	N	Y
Kuchel	Y	Y	?	?	?	Smith	N	N	N	N	N	Keating	N	N	Y	N	N
COLORADO						MARYLAND						NORTH CAROLINA					
Carroll	N	N	N	N	Y	Beall	?	?	?	?	?	Ervin	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Allott	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Butler	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Jordan	N	Y	N	Y	N
CONNECTICUT						MASSACHUSETTS						NORTH DAKOTA					
Dodd	N	N	N	N	Y	Kennedy	N	N	N	N	Y	Langer	N	N	N	N	N
Bush	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Saltonstall	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Young	Y	✓	Y	Y	N
DELAWARE						MICHIGAN						OHIO					
Frear	N	N	N	Y	N	Hart	N	N	N	N	Y	Lausche	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Williams	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	McNamara	N	N	N	N	Y	Young	N	N	N	N	Y
FLORIDA						MINNESOTA						OKLAHOMA					
Holland	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Humphrey	N	N	N	N	Y	Kerr	N	N	N	N	N
Smathers	-	?	Y	Y	N	McCarthy	N	N	N	N	Y	Monroney	N	N	N	N	Y
GEORGIA						MISSISSIPPI						OREGON					
Russell	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Eastland	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Morse	N	N	N	N	Y
Talmadge	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Tennis	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Neuberger	-	X	X	X	✓
IDAHOO						MISSOURI						PENNSYLVANIA					
Church	N	N	N	N	Y	Hennings	N	N	N	N	Y	Clark	N	N	N	N	Y
Duorsbak	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Symington	N	N	N	N	Y	Scott	N	N	N	N	N
ILLINOIS						MONTANA						RHODE ISLAND					
Douglas	N	N	N	N	Y	Monsfield	N	N	N	N	Y	Green	N	N	N	N	Y
Dirksen	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Murray	-	-	N	?	?	Pastore	-	-	N	N	Y
INDIANA						NEBRASKA						SOUTH CAROLINA					
Hartke	N	N	N	N	Y	Curtis	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Johnston	N	N	N	N	N
Capehart	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Hruska	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Thurmond	Y	Y	Y	Y	N

- KEY -
Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
± Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; Republicans in italics

CQ Senate Votes 11 through 12.

(No Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Numbers.)

Senate Passes \$2.7 Billion Housing Bill After Rejecting Move To Freeze Interest Rates, Increase FNMA Stock Purchase Power

11. S 57. Housing Act of 1959. Monroney (D Okla.)-Gore (D Tenn.) amendment to keep the GI loan interest rate at 4.75 percent, instead of raising it to 5.25 percent, and to give the Federal National Mortgage Assn. \$1 billion additional mortgage-buying power. Rejected 27-58 (D 25-30; R 2-28), Feb. 5, 1959. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 213)

12. S 57. Passage of the amended bill, authorizing \$2.7 billion in loans and grants for housing over a six-year period. Passed 60-28 (D 47-10; R 13-18), Feb. 5, 1959. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

TOTAL				DEMOCRATIC				REPUBLICAN			
Vote No.	11	12		Vote No.	11	12		Vote No.	11	12	
Yea	27	60		Yea	25	47		Yea	2	13	
Nay	58	28		Nay	30	10		Nay	28	18	

11 12		11 12		11 12		- KEY -	
						Y Record Vote For (yea).	
						✓ Paired For.	
						3 Announced For, CQ Poll For.	
						N Record Vote Against (nay).	
						X Paired Against.	
						- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.	
						? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.	
						11 12	
ALABAMA		IOWA		NEVADA		SOUTH DAKOTA	
Hill	N Y	Hickenlooper	N N	Bible	N Y	Case	N N
Sparkman	N Y	Martin	N N	Cannon	Y Y	Mundt	N N
ALASKA		KANSAS		NEW HAMPSHIRE		TENNESSEE	
Bartlett	Y Y	Carlson	N N	Bridges	N N	Gore	Y Y
Gruening	Y Y	Schoeppel	N N	Cotton	N N	Kefauver	Y Y
ARIZONA		KENTUCKY		NEW JERSEY		TEXAS	
Hayden	N Y	Cooper	N Y	Williams	N Y	Johnson	N Y
Goldwater	X N	Morton	N Y	Case	N Y	Yarborough	Y Y
ARKANSAS		LOUISIANA		NEW MEXICO		UTAH	
Fulbright	N Y	Ellender	X ‡	Anderson	✓ ‡	Moss	N Y
McClellan	N N	Long	Y ‡	Chavez	✓ ‡	Bennett	N N
CALIFORNIA		MAINE		NEW YORK		VERMONT	
Engle	N Y	Muskie	✓ ‡	Javits	N Y	Aiken	N Y
Kuchel	? ?	Smith	Y Y	Keating	N Y	Prouty	N Y
COLORADO		MARYLAND		NORTH CAROLINA		VIRGINIA	
Carroll	Y Y	Beall	? ?	Ervin	N N	Byrd	N N
Allott	N Y	Butler	N N	Jordan	N Y	Robertson	N N
CONNECTICUT		MASSACHUSETTS		NORTH DAKOTA		WASHINGTON	
Dodd	N Y	Kennedy	Y Y	Langer	Y Y	Jackson	Y Y
Bush	N N	Saltonstall	N N	Young	N Y	Magnuson	Y Y
DELAWARE		MICHIGAN		OHIO		WEST VIRGINIA	
Frear	N Y	Hart	Y Y	Lausche	N Y	Byrd	Y Y
Williams	N N	McNamara	Y Y	Young	N Y	Randolph	Y Y
FLORIDA		MINNESOTA		OKLAHOMA		WISCONSIN	
Holland	N N	Humphrey	Y Y	Kerr	Y Y	Proxmire	Y Y
Smathers	N Y	McCarthy	✓ Y	Monroney	Y Y	Wiley	? ?
GEORGIA		MISSISSIPPI		OREGON		WYOMING	
Russell	Y N	Eastland	N N	Morse	Y Y	McGee	Y Y
Talmadge	N N	Stennis	N N	Neuberger	✓ ‡	O'Mahoney	‡ ‡
IDAHO		MISSOURI		PENNSYLVANIA			
Church	N Y	Hennings	N Y	Clark	X Y		
Dworsbak	N N	Symington	Y Y	Scott	N Y		
ILLINOIS		MONTANA		RHODE ISLAND			
Douglas	N Y	Monsfield	N Y	Green	N Y		
Dirksen	N N	Murray	? ‡	Pastore	Y Y		
INDIANA		NEBRASKA		SOUTH CAROLINA			
Hartke	N Y	Curtis	N N	Johnston	Y Y		
Capehart	N Y	Hruska	N N	Thurmond	N N		

Democrats in this type; Republicans in italics



Housing Bill The Senate passed a \$2.7 billion housing bill designed to breathe new life into the urban renewal, public and college housing programs as well as give FHA additional authority to insure home mortgages. Debate on the bill centered on whether it would crack President Eisenhower's budget barrier. The Democratic leadership, in an effort to stave off a veto, made several revisions to soften the bill's impact on the President's fiscal 1960 budget. The Administration had wanted to pass an emergency housing bill now and a long-range one later. Democrats insisted on one package. (Page 213)

Missile Gap?

Controversy over the "missile gap" and the general adequacy of U.S. defense preparedness reached a high point last week, with several House and Senate committees embarked on investigations of whether proposed defense spending for fiscal 1960 was high enough. Defense Secretary Neil H. McElroy told Senators the U.S. had over-all superiority in striking power. (Page 215)

Labor Reforms

A dramatic clash between Sen. John F. Kennedy and Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell highlighted Senate hearings on labor reform proposals. Mitchell said no bill could be called a true anti-corruption measure if, like the Kennedy bill, it did not restrain secondary boycotts and "blackmail" picketing. Kennedy charged the Mitchell-Goldwater bill would prevent unions from fighting "sweetheart" contracts or getting rid of corrupt leaders. (Page 216)

Federal Aid For Classrooms

Despite loud cries on Capitol Hill for Uncle Sam to help communities build new schools, the chances are slim that the classroom shortage will be overcome in 1959. Although there are enough votes in the Senate to pass some kind of school construction bill, the leadership probably won't call any up for a vote until the House passes one. And in the House are two formidable obstacles to Federal aid to education: Chairman Barden of the Education Committee and Smith of the Rules Committee. (Page 211)

Roll-Call Votes

HOUSE: Veterans' housing loans, draft extension, page 252.

SENATE: Omnibus housing bill, page 254.

First Step for Hawaii

In the 86th Congress' first move toward making Hawaii the 50th state, the House Interior Committee Feb. 4 voted 25-4 to approve a Hawaii statehood bill. The four dissenters included three Democrats and one Republican. Statehood backers were hopeful the bill would reach the House floor before the annual Easter recess, but Committee Chairman Wayne Aspinall would not set a timetable, declaring the matter was in the hands of the Rules Committee. (Page 219)

Farm Fuss

President Eisenhower's 1959 farm program went to Congress Jan. 29, and his proposals for lower and more flexible price supports were greeted with little enthusiasm on Capitol Hill. Chairman Ellender of the Senate Agriculture Committee said there wasn't "a ghost of a chance" that Congress would approve the President's program. Agriculture Secretary Benson, however, was "quite optimistic" on the outlook for constructive legislation. (Page 226)

Profiles of Chairmen

The decision of 91-year-old Sen. Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.) to step down as Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee led to a slight reshuffling of top committee posts. Succeeding Green as Foreign Relations Chairman is Sen. J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.), a persistent critic of the Eisenhower Administration's foreign policy. (Page 220) To take the post, Fulbright is yielding the chairmanship of the Banking and Currency Committee to Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D Va.). (Page 222) Another new committee chairman is Rep. Overton Brooks (D La.) who heads the fledgling House Space Committee. (Page 250)